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SCANDINAVIA OFFERS MARKET FOR U. S. APPLES.

Failure of Holland Crop Paves Way for Sale of American Fruit—Boxed Apples Preferred—Financial Methods Explained.

Scandinavia offers a good although limited market for American apples and prospects for a successful year in this trade are encouraging, according to the Fruit Trade Commissioner of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce.

Great Britain, the United States, Holland, Switzerland, and Canada are the chief sources of the apple supply of Scandinavia. Practically all of the imports from Great Britain, however, must be credited to apples from trans-Atlantic sources, reexported. The apples received from Germany also include large quantities of reexports from Hamburg. It is evident, therefore, that American apples comprise a large part of the Scandinavian apple imports.

Dutch Crop Complete Failure.

Owing to the fact that the prices of trans-Atlantic apples in Sweden are too high for ordinary consumption until the cheaper varieties are exhausted, home grown and Dutch apples hold the market there until after Christmas. Holland and Switzerland have been the chief sources of Sweden's apple supply since 1917, because war conditions curtailed trans-Atlantic shipping. Since the Dutch apple crop is a complete failure this year, the demand should be satisfactory for American apples, both in boxes and in barrels.

As a rule there is only a light demand for imported apples in Denmark before the middle of December, on account of home and Dutch supplies. Owing to the failure of the Dutch crop, however, American apples in all probability will find an early market there this year.

In Norway, the home grown and European imports supply the market until November, after which date trans-Atlantic shipments are in demand. The main season for shipping American apples to Norway is from December to March.

Throughout Norway the red varieties command the best prices, Baldwins, Kings, and Ben Davis packed in barrels being special favorites. Practically no demand exists for green or cooking apples. In the box packs, the varieties especially desired are Jonathans, Spitzenbergs, Winesaps, and Arkansas Blacks. Rome Beautys are good sellers but are less popular than more highly colored varieties. The Yellow Newtown is not appreciated except when red varieties are unavailable.

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.

The Bureau of Markets this week announces the establishment of a cable service pertaining to English apple markets. (p. 181).

The live stock markets were featured by new high levels for the year on hogs and cornfed cattle. Sheep and lambs also followed the upward trend. Demand for dressed beef of the better grades increased in the East and held steady at Chicago (pp. 178 and 179).

Bearish sentiment is reported prevalent in corn markets, most traders expecting falling prices. The 3,000,000,000 bushel crop is the principal bearish factor. Wheat prices rose somewhat during the week under review but a drastic break occurred Tuesday (p. 182).

Prices held fairly steady on the leading fruits and vegetables during the week. Car lot movement is less now than at corresponding time last year (p. 189).

A reluctance on the part of dealers to buy field seeds is noted, resulting in a below-normal movement. Timothy prices are lower. Feed markets continue price declines. Gluten feed dropped $5 per ton during the week. The demand for hay is dull. Prices declined (p. 183).

Butter markets are reported firm, especially on the fancy grades. Cheese prices are also firm but the recent upward trend has been halted (p. 184).

Cotton markets registered price advances for both spots and futures following last week's declines (p. 192).

WHITE CLOVER SEED PRODUCTION SLIGHTLY ABOVE NORMAL.

Average Yield Greater But a Slight Decrease in Acreage Reported.

The production of white clover seed in Wisconsin this year is estimated to be nearly normal and about the same as, or slightly greater than, last year. In the leading producing section a yield per acre of 240 pounds is reported compared with 225 pounds in 1919, but this increased yield is offset by a slight decrease in the acreage cut for seed. Harvesting commenced about August 1 in Washington County and 10 to 15 days later in other sections. Growers were being paid $40 to $42.50 per 100 pounds for country run seed and $46.50 to $50 for clean seed the latter part of August, and were disposing of their seed freely at these prices. In some sections, however, large dealers are reluctant to bid on growers' offerings.

The white clover seed crop in southern Idaho is reported to be light and not enough for local requirements is expected.

STANDARD BUSHEL IS NEEDED FOR UNIFORM BASIS.

Fruit and Vegetable Marketing Handicapped by Great Diversity of Packages—Winchester Measure Desirable Unit.

Great diversity is found in the shape and capacity of the various containers used for marketing fruits and vegetables. The desirability of throwing out needless types and sizes is generally recognized. Steps already have been taken through Federal legislation to fix suitable standards of certain types which may be readily distinguished from one another by the eye.

The standard barrel for fruits and vegetables and the standard cranberry barrel, both of which were fixed by Federal legislation in 1915, as well as standard grape baskets and standard berry boxes, which were established the following year, have become universally known through the enforcement of these laws and have greatly improved conditions so far as they apply.

It is unfortunate that the problem of standardizing fruit and vegetable containers has not been attempted on the basis of a sound and consistent plan, for an important relation exists between standards for barrels and standards for crates, boxes, baskets, and other containers used for similar purposes. There should be a uniform unit of measure in any scheme of standardization dealing with packages which are customarily sold in competition with each other. At present no one unit has been recognized. Packages are now made to contain a certain weight, on the basis of the weight bushel, the heaped bushel, and the stricken bushel, or, in many instances, in sizes which are fixed arbitrarily as being desirable packages for the product in question.

Limitation of the Bushel.

The adoption of standard containers supposed to hold a definite weight of any particular fruit or vegetable, that is, in which the two factors weight and volume are considered simultaneously, is unsound for a number of reasons. First, there is no definite relation between dry measure and weight. All perishable products very considerably in weight, depending upon variety condition, and size. For example, a basket which contains 50 pounds of small apples may not hold more than 45 pounds of large ones. Obviously, then if a 50-pound box were manufactured, it would all depend upon conditions whether it actually held 50 pounds or not, and in view of the fact that in shipping apples the fruit is necessarily packed compactly in the container to prevent injury in transit, the full box would have no definite relation either to a weight

(Concluded on page 181.)

Live Stock and Meats

HOGS AND CORN-FED CATTLE REACH NEW HIGH LEVELS.

Sheep and Lambs Also Advance—Receipts Show Substantial Decrease—Feeder Demand Good.

(Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha.)

Trade during the week ending September 11 was marked by a further elevation of the price list for the better grades of cattle. This permitted choice corn-feds of all weights to land in the $18 notch on the Chicago market. There was also an increased country demand and higher prices for stock and feeding classes. The latter was largely attributable to the feeling that much of the growing corn crop may be caught by early frosts and thus need salvaging by live stock. Excellent fall pasturage, an abundance of rough winter feeds, and an easier money situation in some sections, were contributing causes. Hog, sheep, and lamb values also tended upward.

Sharp Advance in Hog Prices.

Hog trade showed evidences of the usual September boom, all grades advancing rather sharply under moderate receipts. Top sales reached new high levels for the year to date. A broad feeder demand proved a big influence of strength in the sheep and lamb trade, and with total marketings falling far short of the corresponding period last year, and the percentage of good fat kinds small, advances were easily scored on practically all classes.

Receipts at 10 markets for the week under review totaled approximately 225,000 cattle, 291,500 hogs, and 314,700 sheep, compared with 236,100 cattle, 335,600 hogs and 349,000 sheep the week previous, and 303,540 cattle, 385,051 hogs, and 577,552 sheep, the corresponding week last year.

Cattle.—Cattle trade at the four markets under review reflected a better tone in the general livestock and dressed beef markets during the first full week in September. Receipts were moderate. Grass conditions being good, both on farm pastures and ranges, stockmen have been holidng cattle for a good hard finish largely because the known shortage in the supply of range cattle to move later this season precludes any serious glut of grassers and rangers. With prospective heavier purchases of stockers and feeders throughout the corn-belt the trade anticipates little weakness in this class, especially as the runs of range cattle up to the present show that ranchers are

WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND CURED PORK PRODUCTS.

Chicago, Friday, Sept. 10.

	Sept. 10.	Sept. 3.	Aug. 13.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$35.00-36.00	$34.50-36.50	$35.50-38.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	37.00-38.50	37.00-39.00	38.00-40.50
Picnics, smoked, 4-12 average	21.50-24.50	21.50-23.50	21.50-24.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	36.50-37.00	35.50-37.00	36.50-38.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	47.00-50.00	47.50-49.00	48.50-49.50
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	23.00-24.00	21.50-23.50	20.00-22.75
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	17.50-18.50	17.50-18.50	16.50-18.25
Pure lard, tierces	19.50-22.50	19.50-22.00	21.00-22.00
Compound lard, tierces	16.00-17.50	17.00-17.50	17.50-19.00

LIVESTOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.
	Sept. 11.	Sept. 4.	Sept. 11.	Sept. 11.	Sept. 11.
HOGS.					
Top	$17.30	$16.35	$17.70	$17.25	$16.90
Bulk of sales	15.40-17.25	14.30-16.20	17.40-17.60	16.25-17.00	15.50-16.25
Heavy (250 pounds up), medium-choice	15.85-17.00	14.60-15.85	15.60-17.00	15.60-16.90	15.50-16.40
Medium (200-250 pounds up), medium-choice	16.60-17.30	15.25-16.30	16.25-17.60	16.40-17.10	15.85-16.90
Light (150-200 pounds), common-choice	16.70-17.30	15.50-16.35	17.10-17.70	16.50-17.10	16.00-16.90
Light lights (130-150 pounds), common-choice	16.00-17.10	14.90-16.10	16.50-17.25		
Packing sows (250 pounds up), smooth	15.30-15.85	14.20-14.50	13.75-14.50	14.50-15.50	15.25-15.50
Packing sows (250 pounds up), rough	15.00-15.30	13.75-14.20	13.25-14.00	13.25-14.25	15.00-15.25
Pigs (150 pounds down), common-choice	14.75-16.50	13.50-15.40	14.50-17.00		
Stock pigs (130 pounds down)			13.75-16.35	13.25-16.50	12.50-15.00
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 pounds up)—					
Choice and prime	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	16.50-17.50	16.25-17.25	16.00-17.50
Good	15.50 17.00	15.00-16.75	15.25-16.25	14.00-15.25	15.00-16.00
Medium	12.50-15.00	12.25-14.75	11.25-15.00	12.00-14.00	12.00-15.00
Common	10.00-12.25	10.00-12.00	9.75-11.00	10.50-12.00	10.00-12.00
Light weight (1,100 pounds down)—					
Choice and prime	17.00-18.00	16.75-18.00	16.50-17.50	16.25-17.25	16.25-17.50
Good	15.00-16.75	14.50-16.50	15.25-16.25	12.75-16.25	14.75-16.25
Medium	12.25-14.50	12.00-14.25	10.75-15.00	10.25-12.75	12.25-14.75
Common	8.75-12.00	8.50-11.50	8.00-10.50	8.25-10.25	9.00-12.25
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	6.50-15.00	6.50-15.00	6.25-16.00	5.50-13.75	6.00-14.00
Cows, common-choice	6.25-12.75	6.00-12.75	6.00-10.50	5.25-11.00	5.75-11.50
Bulls, bologna and beef	5.75-11.50	5.00-11.50	4.75- 8.75	4.75- 8.25	5.25-11.25
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	4.00- 6.00	4.00- 6.00	3.50- 5.75	3.50- 5.25	3.75- 5.75
Canner steers	4.50- 7.50	4.50- 7.50	3.75- 6.00	4.25- 6.00	4.25- 7.50
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	15.00-18.00	15.00-17.75	11.00-17.75	9.00-15.50	11.00-12.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	6.00-12.00	6.00-12.00	5.00- 8.00	5.00-13.00	6.00- 9.50
Feeder steers:					
1,000 pounds up, common-choice	9.00-12.50	8.25-12.25	8.50-10.75	9.75-12.75	9.50-12.50
750-1,000 pounds, common-choice	8.50-12.00	7.50-11.50	7.50-10.50	9.00-12.25	7.75-11.50
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	6.25-10.50	5.50-10.50	5.50-10.25	5.25-10.25	6.00-10.25
Cows and heifers, common-choice	5.00- 9.00	5.00- 9.00	4.25- 6.75	4.50- 7.50	4.50- 7.50
Calves:					
Good and choice				8.00-10.75	7.00-10.00
Common and medium				5.00- 7.75	5.50- 7.00
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 pounds down, medium-choice	12.75-14.75	12.00-14.25	11.75-12.75	10.25-14.50	11.75-14.15
Culls and common	8.75-12.25	8.00-11.75	5.25- 8.50	7.00-10.00	8.25-11.50
Feeder lambs	12.50-13.75	12.00-13.50		10.50-13.25	11.50-13.75
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	9.00-11.25	8.75-10.75		7.50-10.25	8.25- 9.25
Wethers, medium-prime	7.65- 8.65	7.25- 8.25		6.25- 8.00	7.25- 8.25
Ewes:					
Medium, good, and choice	6.00- 7.25	5.75- 7.25	5.25- 6.50	4.75- 7.00	5.25- 7.00
Culls and common	3.00- 5.75	2.50- 5.25	2.25- 5.00	2.25- 4.50	2.00- 5.00
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	6.25-10.75	5.75-10.50	5.50- 8.00	6.25-10.25	6.50-10.00
Feeding ewes	4.75- 6.00			4.50- 6.00	5.25- 6.25

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, SEPT. 14.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Sept. 14.	Sept. 7.	Aug. 17.	Sept. 14.	Sept. 7.	Aug. 17.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$29.00-30.00	$28.00-29.00	$26.00-28.00	$27.00-29.00	$27.00-28.00	
Good	26.00-28.00	25.00-27.00	23.00-26.00	23.00-26.00	22.00-24.00	$22.00-24.00
Medium	20.00-24.00	21.00-24.00	17.00-21.00	20.00-22.00	19.00-21.00	18.00-20.00
Common	16.00-19.00	16.00-20.00	14.00-16.00	18.00-19.00	17.00-18.00	14.00-16.00
Cows—						
Good	18.00-19.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00			
Medium	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	15.00-17.00	16.00-18.00	15.00-17.00	16.00-17.00
Common	12.00-14.00	12.00-14.00	12.00-14.00			13.00-15.00
Bulls—						
Medium				13.50-14.00		
Common	10.50-11.00	10.25-11.00	10.50-11.50	12.50-13.00	12.00-13.00	11.00-13.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	28.00-29.00	28.00-30.00	29.00-31.00	28.00-30.00	30.00-32.00	26.00-27.00
Good	26.00-27.00	26.00-27.00	27.00-29.00	26.00-28.00	28.00-30.00	24.00-25.00
Medium	24.00-25.00	24.00-25.00	24.00-26.00	24.00-26.00	24.00-26.00	20.00-22.00
Common	20.00-23.00	20.00-23.00	19.00-23.00	20.00-22.00		16.00-18.00
Mutton—						
Good	13.00-15.00	13.00-15.00	14.00-16.00	14.00-15.00	16.00-18.00	14.00-16.00
Medium	11.00-13.00	11.00-13.00	12.00-14.00	13.00-14.00	14.00-16.00	13.00-14.00
Common	9.00-11.00	9.00-11.00	10.00-12.00	9.00-11.00	10.00-12.00	8.00-12.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	27.00-28.00	27.00-28.00	23.00-25.00		30.00-31.00	
Good	23.00-25.00	23.00-25.00	21.00-22.00	27.00-30.00	28.00-30.00	22.00-23.00
Medium	19.00-22.00	19.00-22.00	17.00-19.00	24.00-25.00	25.00-27.00	18.00-20.00
Common	15.00-18.00	15.00-18.00	14.00-16.00	18.00-22.00		13.00-16.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8-10 pounds average	40.00-41.00	39.00-40.00	37.00-38.00	41.00-42.00	38.00-40.00	32.00-34.00
10-12 pounds average	38.00-40.00	37.00-38.00	35.00-36.00	38.00-40.00	36.00-38.00	31.00-32.00
12-14 pounds average	35.00-36.00	33.00-34.00	31.00-33.00	36.00-38.00	34.00-36.00	27.00-29.00
14 pounds and over	31.00-33.00	29.00-30.00	28.00-30.00	32.00-34.00	30.00-32.00	24.00-25.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	23.00-25.00	23.00-25.00	22.00-23.00	24.00-25.00		21.00-23.00
Picnics—						
4-6 pounds average	21.00-22.00	21.00-22.00	22.00-23.00			
6-8 pounds average	20.00-21.00	20.00-21.00	21.00-22.00	22.00		20.00
8 pounds and over	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	20.00-21.00			
Butts—						
Boneless				35.00-36.00		32.00-33.00
Boston style	31.00-32.00	29.00-30.00	27.00-28.00	30.00-31.00	28.00-30.00	24.00-27.00

culling their herds and holding back the more desirable fleshy cattle to get the benefit of all the weight possible.

There was a sprinkling of good to fairly choice steers at all markets, and comparatively good supplies of these grades at Chicago. Such offerings were bought up freely at prices 25 to 50 cents higher everywhere. All markets under review received cattle choice enough to sell from $17 upward, and to $18 at Chicago. At the latter figure quite a number of choice droves, ranging in weight from 785 pounds on yearlings, to 1,845 pounds on aged beeves, were cashed. Good to fairly choice fed steers sold freely at a range of $15.25 to $16.75, and the bulk were a quarter higher for the week.

Good Supply of Grass Cattle.

Plentiful supplies of medium to good grassers were on sale, and values were generally steady at $12.50 to $14.50, although day to day trading was uneven. Common kinds selling from $11.50 down, were little if any lower. Feeder and stocker demand at all markets absorbed the more desirable kinds offered, leaving fewer of these kinds to go to the killers. Good butcher cows and heifers at $9 and upward, were steady to around 50 cents higher. Medium grades at $6.25 to $8.50 sold very unevenly but averaged steady. Canners were strong to higher except at Kansas City, where plentiful supplies of common kinds sold slow to 50 cents lower. Bulls were steady to 25 cents higher. Bulk of bolognas sold at $6 to $7, with handy butcher bulls ranging from $9 to $11.50. Calf trade was uneven. Chicago held uniformly steady at $17 to $17.75 on choice vealers, but medium and heavy grassy calves at $6.50 to $12 were 50 cents to $1 lower. Kansas City averaged 50 cents higher, East St. Louis 50 to 75 cents stronger, and Omaha strong.

Stockers and Feeders Advance.

Stockers and feeders advanced with beef cattle, desirable kinds showing a 25 to 50 cent advance at most markets, with Omaha showing an extreme gain of 75 cents on best kinds. Supplies were not liberal and corn belt buying at Missouri River points, and Lancaster, Pa., demand at Chicago were of sufficient volume to maintain the market, although, at Chicago, a considerable accumulation of stock went over the week end in the hands of yard traders. Bulk of the stock cattle went to the country at $7 to $10.50, with feeders mostly at $9 to $11.50 and well fleshed, strong weight steers, suitable for a quick turn, from $12.50 to $13.50. Tops at Kansas City reached $14.

The northwestern range cattle movement was of only moderate volume, being about the same as the previous week, with quality

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STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Sept. 10.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	8,869	.....	42,321
East St. Louis	4,819	144	1,010
Fort Worth	4,852	.....	1,884
Kansas City	22,051	2,016	21,428
Oklahoma City	1,678	354	248
Omaha	12,339	.....	59,807
St. Joseph	1,870	275	2,846
St. Paul	10,691	998	3,644
Sioux City	8,021	592	3,777
Wichita	1,400	149	.....
Total	**76,690**	**4,528**	**136,965**
Previous week	67,565	3,888	126,408
State destination:			
Arizona	.....	.....	132
Connecticut	31	.....	.....
Idaho	125	.....	.....
Illinois	11,562	288	22,048
Indiana	1,323	.....	7,627
Iowa	17,235	2,006	40,627
Kansas	7,393	917	3,470
Kentucky	314	.....	1,781
Louisiana	25	.....	.....
Maryland	150	.....	101
Michigan	937	.....	7,346
Minnesota	1,138	251	519
Missouri	9,470	384	22,968
Montana	754	.....	.....
Nebraska	7,649	.....	19,992
New Mexico	106	.....	.....
New York	195	.....	255
North Dakota	222	.....	.....
Ohio	4,263	.....	3,733
Oklahoma	3,447	322	248
Pennsylvania	4,911	.....	201
South Dakota	523	246	837
Texas	4,121	114	1,884
Virginia	52	.....	.....
West Virginia	61	.....	.....
Wisconsin	237	.....	3,196
Wyoming	46	.....	.....
Total	76,690	4,528	136,965

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS.

Week Ending Sept. 11.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Kansas City.		Omaha.	
	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.
	Lbs.		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*		*Lbs.*	
Mon	(1)	(1)	202	$16.01	236	$15.60	266	$14.60
Tues	267	$15.06	201	16.12	226	15.68	270	14.65
Wed	256	15.19	203	16.09	229	15.65	270	14.66
Thurs	279	15.29	196	16.40	221	15.80	271	14.94
Fri	266	15.63	202	16.83	205	15.80	268	15.14
Sat	261	15.60	199	16.74	217	16.07	272	15.38
Average:								
This wk	265	15.25	202	16.26	225	15.76	270	14.85
Last wk	258	14.97	202	16.01	225	15.16	269	14.44
4 weeks ago	249	14.79	205	16.01	218	15.45	255	14.16

[1] Holiday.

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending Sept. 11.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	66,412	21,366	45,046	81,285	21,580	59,705	98,695	38,226	60,469
East St. Louis	33,002	13,384	22,077	34,295	13,597	35,670	11,013	2,353	11,386
Indianapolis	13,191	8,642	4,144	40,361	25,707	14,449	5,937	5,334	603
Kansas City	76,245	40,590	33,596	23,457	9,685	13,876	53,397	27,548	18,680
Oklahoma City	8,055	3,025	4,737	5,268	535	4,720	844	892	34
Omaha	32,548	15,408	17,140	26,325	10,419	15,906	105,419	69,859	35,560
St. Joseph [1]	14,367	3,350	10,363	19,760	2,226	18,016	15,210	2,523	10,991
St. Paul	30,841	17,735	11,636	12,199	1,876	11,160	20,904	14,690	8,020
Sioux City	21,268	11,428	8,433	22,598	10,279	12,621	8,462	4,003	3,186
Wichita [1]	4,324	2,865	2,062	2,449	149	2,302	71	.....	71
Total	**300,253**	**137,793**	**159,234**	**267,997**	**96,523**	**188,425**	**319,952**	**165,427**	**148,982**
Previous week	306,913	134,415	159,053	321,751	101,292	231,189	348,534	174,671	172,054

[1] Week ending Friday, Sept. 10.

DEMAND FOR BETTER GRADES OF BEEF STRENGTHENS.

Upward Price Trend Shown in All Markets—Week's Lamb Trade Reported Slow.

(Boston New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.)

Following a week of declining prices, eastern beef trade during the week ending September 11 showed some strengthening, while the generally strong conditions of the past few weeks were continued at Chicago. Several factors contributed to the upward price trend, among them cooler weather and the practical end of the vacation season. There was a marked strengthening in the demand for the better grades of both steer and cow beef, and prices at the close were firm and mostly $1 higher than a week ago.

The abnormal demand for the prime cuts from the hind quarter continued and has resulted in widening the price range between hinds and fores, with the average wholesale price of fores 12 cents lower than hinds of corresponding grade. The demand for bull beef was again almost negligible, and while prices at the several markets showed only slight changes, the tendency was downward. Under a generally good demand kosher-beef markets, both east and west, were firm, with Chicago $1 higher on good and choice grades.

Lamb.—Barring Philadelphia, the slow general demand was a feature of the week's lamb trade. Tuesday's firm to higher opening prices were not maintained, and closing prices on Friday were unevenly $1 to $2 lower than the previous Friday and tending lower. The steamer *Durham*, with a cargo of 174,000 carcasses of New Zealand lamb, arrived at New York on Thursday, September 9. Including this cargo, 986,119 carcasses of foreign lamb and mutton—mostly from New Zealand—have been received at Atlantic coast ports from January 1 this year to date.

Mutton.—Following Friday's strong stand for a higher general range of prices on all grades of mutton, the tendency at eastern markets during the remainder of the week, was toward decidedly lower levels. Under light receipts and a correspondingly light demand, Chicago's prices were unchanged, while the close at eastern trade centers was weak to lower.

Veal.—With Tuesday's opening prices on all grades of veal firm and unevenly $2 to $5 higher, generally strong conditions prevailed at all markets. The demand for the better grades exceeded the supply, and Friday's closing markets were firm at the week's advance.

Pork.—The generally strong condition of the previous week's pork markets continued. Following Tuesday's sharp advances, gradual gains were made at all markets during the week, the principal factors of strength being more favorable weather and no increase in supplies. With the greatest demand centered on the light average loins, price ranges between light and heavies continued to widen, and loins weighing over 14 pounds sold in some markets at a decline of $1, while other averages were strong to higher.

Western Range Cattle Prices.

Western range cattle sold at Chicago and Omaha on Tuesday, September 14, at the following range of prices:

	Chicago.	Omaha.
Beef steers:		
Good and choice	$12.00–15.00	$11.00–14.25
Common and medium	8.50–11.50	8.00–11.00
Cows and heifers: Medium, good, and choice	6.50–10.50	5.75– 9.75

Fruits and Vegetables

CARLOAD RECEIPTS FOR WEEK 3,000 BELOW LAST YEAR.

Recent Price Trend Irregular—Market Tone Weak—Apple Movement Heavier.

Prices of leading fruits and vegetables for the week of September 5 to 11, inclusive, were fairly steady, with the exception of a moderate advance in cantaloupe prices and lower prices for sweet potatoes. Total shipments were 14,744 cars, which showed little change from the 14,323 cars rolled during the preceding week, but movement continued at less volume than a year ago, when shipments totaled 17,536 cars in one week. Increases in the past week of 300 cars of apples and 500 cars of peaches were about balanced by a 300-car decrease in white potato shipments and 500 cars in the movement of watermelons.

Potato Shipments Decrease.

Potatoes.—The markets have been somewhat irregular, with price changes slight. At New Jersey shipping points No. 1 sacked Irish Cobblers lost 15 cents per 100 pounds, selling at $1.85 to $2.25 carloads f. o. b. Eastern markets for New Jersey stock held at $2 to $2.75 and car-lot sales in Chicago at $2.85 to $3. Maine and New Brunswick Irish Cobblers closed at $2.15 to $2.35 per 100 pounds sacked in Boston, a loss of 10 to 40 cents. Long Island No. 1 Irish Cobblers lost 5 cents per 100 pounds in the New York market, ranging $2.15 to $2.30 sacked. In contrast with lower prices in eastern markets, potato prices were steady to firm in the Middle West. Idaho U. S. Grade No. 1 Rurals were higher at shipping points, growers receiving $1.35 to $1.75 per 100 pounds sacked carloads f. o. b. cash track, and advanced 25 cents on car-lot sales in Chicago to a closing range of $3 to $3.15. Bliss Triumphs and Downings were 15 to 25 cents higher per 100 pounds sacked carloads f. o. b. cash track at Colorado shipping points. Kansas City quoted sales 10 cents higher than the previous week at $2.60 to $2.85. Minnesota field run Early Ohios held at $2 to $2.25 per 100 pounds, carloads f. o. b., for sacked stock. St. Louis and Kansas City showed a more narrow range at $2.65 to $2.85, and car lots in Chicago at $2.25 to $2.40. Michigan round white potatoes were steady in the Cincinnati market, mostly at $2.85 sacked per 100 pounds. Shipments were 3,148 cars, compared with 3,445 cars the preceding week, a decrease of about 300 cars, and comparable with shipments during the corresponding week last season of 4,673 cars.

A forecast issued by the Bureau of Crop Estimates based on conditions September 1 indicates a recent increase of about 10,800,000 bushels in the white potato crop. A production of 412,933,000 bushels is expected, compared with the August 1 forecast of 402,134,000 bushels and total production last season of 357,901,000 bushels. Most of the expected increase is in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan. A decrease of approximately 1½ million bushels each featured the reports of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Apples.—New York A 2½-inch Oldenburgs showed a wider range in middle-western markets of 85 cents to $2 per bushel basket. Barreled stock gained 25 to 50 cents in Pittsburgh, ranging $3.75 to $4.50 per barrel, and was steady in New York at $3.50 to $4. New York f. o. b. shipping points reported sales of Maiden Blush and Alexanders around $4.50 per barrel recently and a range of $4 to $4.50 for Gravensteins and Wealthys. Michigan A 2½-inch Oldenburgs brought 85 cents to $1.50 in Cincinnati and Detroit for bushel basket stock and $4.50 to $6 per barrel in Chicago. Missouri and Arkansas Jonathans showed some weakness in consuming markets toward the close of the week, prices ranging $8.50 to $9 per barrel in Kansas City, $10.50 to $11.50 in Minneapolis, and $10 to $12.50 in St. Paul. A report from Liverpool early in September stated that Duchess apples brought $9 to $11.70 per barrel, Gravensteins $11.70 to $14.20, and York Imperials $14.20 to $15.50 there. Shipments were 1,362 cars, compared with 1,068 the previous week, an increase of about 300 cars and compared with 1,780 cars shipped during the corresponding week last year.

The September commercial apple forecast issued by the Bureau of Crop Estimates indicates an increase of 1,303,000 barrels. Commercial production is forecasted as 33,891,000 barrels compared with the August 1 forecast of 32,588,000 barrels and with total production last season of 26,174,000 barrels. Largest increases during the month were indicated in Virginia, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Onions.—Massachusetts No. 1 yellow onions have been steady at a range of $2 to $2.25 per 100 pounds sacked f. o. b. at shipping points. New York and Massachusetts yellow stock brought $2.50 to $3 per 100 pounds sacked in New York and $2.25 to $2.75 in Boston. Yellow globes showed a range of $1.75 to $2 per 100 pounds sacked carloads f. o. b. at New York shipping points. Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey yellow varieties sold at $1.50 to $2 per bushel hamper in Baltimore. Middlewestern onions were reported in New York and Pittsburgh at $2.50 to $3 per 100 pounds for sacked stock and in Cleveland and Chicago at $1.75 to $2.50. Red globes sold at $1.85 to $2.25 in St. Louis and Kansas City. Washington yellow varieties held at $1.75 to $2.25 in middlewestern markets. Shipments were 508 cars, compared with 463 the week before and with 760 cars during the corresponding week last year.

Peach Movement Active.

Peaches.—The peach markets are generally steady. Eastern Elbertas in 6-basket carriers lost $1 to $1.50 per bushel in Boston, closing at $3 to $4, bringing prices more closely in line with the range of $2.75 to $3.75 prevailing in other eastern markets. Colorado Elbertas have been selling at $3 to $3.25 per bushel basket carloads f. o. b. St. Louis and Kansas City ranged generally $4.50 to $5. California boxed peaches brought $2 to $2.50 in the Chicago market the latter part of the week, and sales to retailers in Omaha were steady around $2. Shipments were 2,001 cars compared with 1,592 the preceding week, an increase of about 500 cars and compared with 2,759 cars shipped during the corresponding week a year ago.

The commercial peach crop was forecasted September 1 by the Bureau of Crop Estimates as 24,780,000 bushels, compared with the forecast August 1, of 26,037,000 bushels, a decrease of 1,257,000 bushels, and comparable with total commercial production last season of 29,461,000 bushels.

Cantaloupes.—California Salmon Tints gained 50 cents to $1 per standard crate of 45 melons ranging $2 to $3.50 in consuming markets. At Colorado f. o. b. shipping points sales were made at a range of $1.60 to $1.70, cash track. Eastern markets showed an advance of $1.50 per crate for Colorado cantaloupes, prices ruling $4 to $4.50, and middle-western cities showed a gain of 25 cents to $1, ranging $2.50 to $4 per crate. Shipments were 799 cars com-

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, New Jersey Irish Cobblers No. 1, Sacked, per 100 pounds.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. Sept. 13.	This season. Sept. 6.	One year ago.
New York	469	$2.25–$2.40	$2.00–$2.15	$2.65
Boston	225	[2] 2.15– 2.35	2.50– 2.65	
Philadelphia	104	2.00	2.15– 2.25	2.80– 3.00
Baltimore	26	2.15	2.65 –2.75	
Pittsburgh	247	2.65	2.75– 2.85	3.00– 3.15
Cleveland	154	2.85	3.15	3.50
Cincinnati	48	3.25		
Detroit	72	[2] 2.15	[2] 2.65– 2.85	[3] 3.75
Chicago	393	[2] 2.85– 2.95	[2] 2.80– 2.90	
St. Louis	62	[4] 2.75	[4] 3.00– 3.25	
Kansas City	155	[4] 2.85	[4] 2.65– 2.75	

CANTALOUPES, Colorado Rocky Fords, Salmon tints and Green meats, Standards 45's.

New York	147	$4.00–$4.50	$2.50–$2.75	$3.50–$3.75
Boston	67	4.00– 4.50		2.25– 2.50
Philadelphia	42	4.00		3.75– 4.00
Baltimore	5			4.00– 4.25
Pittsburgh	53	4.00– 4.25	2.75– 3.00	3.25– 3.75
Cleveland	35	3.75– 4.00	2.50– 2.75	2.75– 3.00
Cincinnati	24	3.50	2.50	3.00
Detroit	27		3.50	
Chicago	96	3.00– 3.25	2.50– 3.00	2.75– 3.00
St. Louis	23	2.50– 2.75		1.75– 2.00
Kansas City	29	2.50	2.25– 2.50	2.00– 2.50

PEACHES, Eastern Elbertas, Sixes and Bushel Baskets.

New York	146	$2.75–$3.00	$2.50–$2.75	$3.25
Boston	70	3.00– 4.00		
Philadelphia	4			$1.75– 2.25
Baltimore	41	2.75– 3.25	3.25– 3.50	2.75– 3.00
Pittsburgh	45	3.00– 3.50	2.50– 3.00	2.85– 3.00
Cleveland	16	3.25– 3.50	4.00	3.00– 3.25
Cincinnati	20	3.50– 3.75		3.00– 3.25
Detroit	18		3.50– 3.75	3.00– 3.25
Chicago	66	2.75– 3.25	3.50– 4.50	2.50– 3.00
St. Louis	14	[4] 4.00– 4.25		[2] 2.75– 3.00
Kansas City	23	[4] 4.50– 5.00		[5] 2.50– 3.00

ONIONS, Eastern and Middlewestern Yellow Varieties, sacked, per 100 pounds.

New York	84	$2.50–$2.75	$2.50–$2.75	$3.25–$3.50
Boston	18	2.75	2.25– 2.50	3.75
Philadelphia	27	[6] 2.75		3.25– 3.50
Baltimore	2		3.00	3.50– 3.75
Pittsburgh	39	2.50– 2.75	3.50	3.50– 3.75
Cleveland	10		2.25– 2.50	3.50
Cincinnati	7	2.00		3.50– 3.65
Detroit	30	2.00	3.00	3.75– 4.25
Chicago	133	1.75– 2.00	1.75– 2.00	
St. Louis	17	[7] 1.85– 2.00	[7] 1.75– 2.00	[7] 3.00
Kansas City	23	[7] 1.90– 2.00	[7] 2.25	[7] 3.25

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

Potatoes.			
New Jersey points	$2.00–$2.15		
Idaho points	1.35– 1.50	$1.40	
Colorado points	1.60– 1.65	1.50	$1.60–$1.75
Minneapolis, Minn.	2.10– 2.20	$2.00– 2.15	2.30– 2.40
Cantaloupes.			
Rocky Ford, Colo.	2.00	1.75– 2.00	1.25– 1.60
Peaches.			
Colorado	3.00– 3.15	3.20– 3.25	2.50– 3.00
Onions.			
Rochester, N. Y.	1.85– 2.00		
Massachusetts points	2.00– 2.15		
Apples.			
Rochester, N. Y.	4.50		6.50– 6.75
Cabbage.			
Rochester, N. Y.	7.00– 8.00		42.00–45.00
Greeley, Colo.	.60	.60	1.00

[2] Maine Irish Cobblers.
[3] Northern Round Whites.
[4] Car-lot sales.
Early Ohios.
[5] Colorado Elbertas.
[6] Washington Yellows.
[7] Middlewestern Reds.

More Potatoes Expected For Nebraska.

A potato crop far above the short yield of last season is expected in Nebraska notwithstanding the reduced acreage.

pared with 733 the preceding week and with 822 during the corresponding week last season.

Sweet Potatoes Sell Lower.

Sweet potatoes.—Prices of Virginia Eastern Shore sweet potatoes were off $1.50 per barrel in Boston by the middle of the week at $7 to $7.25 and around $4.75 in Baltimore. Pittsburgh was also lower at $6.75 to $7. North Carolina stock showed a wide range of $3.75 to $6.25 per barrel in important eastern markets. Southern yellow sweet potatoes in bushel hampers sold at $1.75 to $2.30 in Cincinnati and St. Louis. Shipments were 672 cars compared with 464 the previous week and with 697 during the corresponding week a year ago.

A forecast as of September 1 prepared by the Bureau of Crop Estimates indicates sweeet potato production at 101,779,000 bushels, compared with the forecast August 1 of 100,674,000 bushels, an increase of 1,105,000 bushels and compared with total production last season of 103,579,000 bushels. Texas and Oklahoma showed important increases and Arkansas, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia also showed gains.

Miscellaneous fruits and vegetables.—Cabbage has been steady at Colorado shipping points at 60 cents bulk per 100 pounds wagonloads cash to growers, with haulings light. Colorado Danish type cabbage advanced moderately late in the week to a jobbing range of $1.25 to $1.50 per 100 pounds. Iowa cabbage ranged $20 to $25 per ton in St. Louis. New York Domestic round-type cabbage has been selling at $7 to $8.50 bulk per ton, carloads f. o. b. at shipping points compared with a general range a year ago of $40 to $48 per ton f. o. b. Shipments were 237 cars, compared with 239 the preceding week, and with 493 during the corresponding week last season. The pear crop has been forecast by the Bureau of Crop Estimates September 1 as 14,611,000 bushels, compared with 14,526,000 bushels August 1, and with 13,902,000 bushels produced last season. Carlot movement has reached the rate of 1,142 cars per week, which shows a slight increase over the 1,031 cars shipped the preceding week, and is nearly double the rate of a year ago when 646 cars moved during the corresponding week. A report from Liverpool early in September quoted sales of Bartlett pears at the equivalent of $17.50 to $18 per barrel.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Sept. 11.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples	1,362	1,780	1,068	7,342	6,422	82,799
Cabbage	237	493	239	15,797	10,858	23,456
Cantaloupes	799	822	733	19,884	20,014	21,953
Celery	63	62	72	3,250	2,330	6,771
Dry beans	21	91	10	31	129	6,604
Grapes	2,291	2,421	2,409	8,501	6,759	30,349
Lemons	66	94	75	141	143	8,595
Lettuce	256	161	187	11,309	6,470	7,345
Mixed and bunched vegetables	190	217	185	8,537	7,758	11,255
Mixed deciduous fruits	142	52	134	2,573	2,377	2,837
Onions	508	760	463	10,186	8,685	20,494
Oranges	238	452	278	45,236	46,231	50,076
Peaches	2,001	2,759	1,592	17,342	27,828	30,923
Pears	1,142	646	1,031	6,937	6,742	10,148
Plums and prunes	482	157	419	2,373	2,904	3,224
Potatoes	3,148	4,673	3,445	51,452	46,386	159,984
Sweet potatoes	672	697	464	1,784	2,349	15,367
Tomatoes	578	591	452	10,709	10,178	14,469
Watermelons	548	608	1,067	37,076	30,367	30,964
Total	14,744	17,536	14,323	260,460	244,930	537,613

CABLE SERVICE ON AMERICAN APPLES.

A special cable service will be maintained between London and the Bureau of Markets for the benefit of producers and shippers of apples in this country during the apple-shipping season.

First-hand information on prices from all the leading handlers of apples in the United Kingdom will be published regularly in the Bureau of Markets daily report on apples and in The Market Reporter. It is expected that the cablegrams will be released from the Bureau of Markets on Friday of each week.

The first report received from the United States Agricultural Trade Commissioner in London appears in this issue.

The English Apple Market.

The United States Agricultural Trade Commissioner in London reports arrivals at Liverpool of 1,583 boxes California Gravensteins, selling at $5.76 to $6.48 per box; 2,589 crates Boston Wealthys and Ramshorns selling $4.50 to $6.48; New York Duchess of Olddenburg, Maiden Blush, and Gravensteins ranged $12.60 to $16.20 per barrel. Canadian arrivals were 4,196 barrels. Duchess shipped in ordinary storage arrived in bad condition; some which were sent in refrigerator equipment but not refrigerated arrived heated and valueless.

London quotations gave best grades Duchess ranging $12.60 to $12.96; a few $10.80 to $12.60 per barrel. Others in poorer condition ranged $8.28 to $9.36, and those arriving in very slack condition ranged $3.60 to $4.68. California Gravensteins sold at $3.60 to $5.22 per box for best packs and conditions; others $2.50 to $2.70 per box. Not enough apples arrived at Glasgow to be reported.

STANDARD BUSHEL NEEDED.

(Concluded from front page.)

or volume standard. Furthermore, it frequently happens that such a box is used for several products, and if the 50-pound apple box were packed with snap beans it might then become a 25-pound box.

There is, of course, a close relation between weight units and the weight bushel. The weight bushel, however, is an indefinite term because of the variety of weight per bushel laws which have been fixed by State governments. It is interesting to know in this connection that a bushel of tomatoes is 60 pounds in Maryland and Virginia and 45 pounds in Oklahoma and Missouri, and a bushel of turnips is 60 pounds in Kentucky and 42 pounds in Wisconsin. A tomato crate which would hold a bushel in Oklahoma would be illegal in Virginia and Maryland. Many other examples might be given. The repeal of all weight-per-bushel laws relating to fruits and vegetables would seem to be a desirable step.

At the same time the department believes that all fruits and vegetables shipped in bulk or sacked should be sold by weight and not by the bushel, and that, as far as practicable, sales at retail, where the goods are removed from the original container, should be made by weight.

Quite as indefinite as the weight bushel is the use of the heaped bushel, as there is no exact basis for defining a proper heap. The amount varies with the size and shape of the product, with the diameter of the container, not to mention the very practical consideration of the price of the commodity and the judgment of the salesman. As the heaped bushel can apply only to open containers, it is useless as a unit for standard shipping containers.

For most purposes the stricken bushel, or Winchester bushel, of 2,150.42 cubic inches has all of the desirable requirements necessary for a basic unit. It has been recognized indirectly through a resolution of Congress, passed and approved in 1836, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare a set of weights and measures for use in the customhouses and for other purposes. The Treasury Department adopted the Winchester bushel and most of the States now recognize this standard by legislative enactment.

Such a unit has a permanent and definite value with all crops and under all conditions; it is the satisfactory basis for packing both open and closed containers. There is no difficulty about determining whether or not the measure is short, as it is required to be level full. It is a unit of sufficient size to permit the buyer readily to distinguish the multiples which are practical for use in the sale and shipment of fruits and vegetables.

Let it be understood that in favoring the stricken bushel it is not supposed that this unit would apply to containers, such as banana hampers and asparagus crates, manufactured to meet the peculiar needs of certain commodities.

Present Standards Confused.

The problem of standardization in general has been greatly complicated by the adoption of arbitrary sizes. The standard barrel for fruits and vegetables is commonly thought to hold 3 bushels, but as a matter of fact it actually holds 105 quarts. Manufacturers offering competitive packages, especially crates and boxes, have been using the legal subdivision of the barrel as the standard. Other crates and boxes, manufactured to compete with such packages as the hamper and round stave baskets, have been manufactured on the basis of the bushel.

The objectionable feature arises on account of the fact that the nonuniform containers are used interchangeably. The following table will serve to show how three series of sizes, by no means identical, may be so similar that they can not readily be distinguished. Other series might also be included in this table.

United States apple barrel.	Equivalent in quarts.	United States cranberry barrel.	Equivalent in quarts.	Standard bushel.	Equivalent in quarts.
Barrel	105	Barrel	$86\frac{4}{7}$	3 bushels	96
$\frac{3}{4}$ barrel	$78\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$ barrel	$65\frac{1}{7}$	2 bushels	64
$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel	$52\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ barrel	$43\frac{3}{7}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels	48
$\frac{1}{3}$ barrel	35	$\frac{1}{3}$ barrel	$28\frac{5}{7}$	1 bushel	32

The establishment of the stricken bushel as the standard unit of measurement for containers for fruits and vegetables which are sold by volume would constitute an important step toward formulating a consistent policy of standardization which could be applied to practically all types of packages.

Not So Many Field Beans.

Field bean production and acreage in the leading States except Colorado shows a considerable decrease. The official September estimate is 9,101,000 bushels, compared with 11,488,000 last season. The reduced planting was a natural sequence of the depressed condition for the bean markets following the heavy production and imports of the two preceding seasons.

Grain

GRAIN TRADE EXPECTS DECLINE IN CORN PRICES.

Three Billion Bushel Crop the Big Bearish Factor—Wheat Suffers Drastic Break.

The week ending September 11 was not marked by any radical changes in supply or demand conditions or market factors. The tendency noted in the review for the previous week, namely, the widening of difference between wheat and corn prices, continued. At the close of the last week the December future in Chicago was approximately where it was on September 4, but wheat prices were somewhat higher.

Sentiment in the grain trade is decidedly bearish on corn but divided on wheat. Speculation in wheat is not large. The speculative element of the grain trade has not got back into wheat to any great extent, apparently preferring corn, because the general situation is thought to be better understood in the latter.

Wheat Conditions Muddled.

Conditions surrounding the wheat situation of the world are not at all clear, due largely to the unsettled political situation in eastern Europe. Before the war, Russia could be relied upon with certainty to export large quantities of wheat, but now, with Russia out of the market and the political situation of Europe generally unsettled and financial conditions worse than unsettled, the speculative element of the grain trade does not take kindly to wheat as a speculative proposition.

Many members of the grain trade feel moderately bullish on wheat, because of the large export shipments already made and additional large sales that have been put through. Furthermore, the farmer is not satisfied with the present price of wheat. In several parts of the West farmers are preparing to hold their wheat for $3 a bushel as a minimum price. Still another factor in the wheat situation is that the mills throughout the West have been particularly good buyers in the last week.

Estimates Increased.

A large part of the grain trade is bearish on corn for the simple reason that better than a 3,000,000,000 bushel crop is in prospect. The report issued by the Bureau of Crop Estimates on Wednesday, September 8, raised its August estimate and made the probable total of the crop well above three billion bushels. But the important part of the report to the grain trade was that the estimate for the seven large surplus States was increased over the August estimate, making a total for those States of 1,643,000,000 bushels. This was an increase of 79,000,000 bushels from August 1 conditions, and 178,000,000 over the total for the same States last year. Iowa is given in the report as the greatest producer of corn this year, with a prospect of 413,000,000 bushels.

There are some conservatives in the grain trade, however, who suggest that the crop is not yet "out of the woods." Yet they do not have the courage of their convictions in the market, as there is very little evidence of speculative buying. On the other hand, the bears sold the December future freely during the latter part of the week.

(Concluded on page 185.).

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week Ending Friday, Sept. 10.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Tues.	Wed	Thur.	Fri.
Chicago.						
Dark Northern Spring:						
	No. 1	263	.....	264	269½	270
Northern Spring	No. 1	255	253½	259	263½	.....
	No. 2	250	246	.....	252½	255
	No. 3	244	245	253	250	254
	No. 4	.....	240½	246	247½	246
Hard Winter	No. 1	256	253	257	260	258¼
	No. 2	254	251	256	257	257½
	No. 3	.....	249	252½	254	255½
Red Winter	No. 1	255	252½	258	260	260
	No. 2	254	250½	256	258	258
	No. 3	253	248½	254½	257	256
Minneapolis.						
Dark Northern Spring:						
	No. 1	260	261	269	267	273
	No. 2	253	256	265	269	267
	No. 3	248	250	258	262	260
	No. 4	237	239	247	252	251
Northern Spring	No. 1	254	258	262	267	267
Kansas City.						
Dark Hard Winter:						
	No. 1	251	254	.....	268	265
	No. 2	256	255	265	264½	265
	No. 3	255	256	261	263	263
	No. 4	.....	254	261	265	262
Hard Winter	No. 1	250½	249	253	255	254
	No. 2	250	247	251	255	255
	No. 3	249	245	250	254½	254
	No. 4	245½	246	248	247	246
Red Winter	No. 1	255	253	259½	265	265
	No. 2	253	251	258	262	263
	No. 3	251	250½	254	261	261
	No. 4	250	249½	251	255	255
St. Louis.						
Red Winter	No. 1	259½	261½	268	269½	266
	No. 2	257½	260	265	267	264½
	No. 3	254	257	263	263½	263

CORN.

		Sat.	Tues.	Wed	Thur.	Fri.
Chicago.						
White	No. 1	143	139½	142½	144	141½
	No. 2	142	139	142½	144	141½
Yellow	No. 1	143	140	145½	145	142½
	No. 2	143	140	143	145	142½
	No. 3	142½	138½	.....	144½	141½
Mixed	No. 1	142	138½	143½	144	141½
	No. 2	142	138	143½	144	141
	No. 3	.....	137	142	143	140
Kansas City.						
White	No. 2	144	.....	138½	140½	.....
	No. 3	140	136	135	.....	130½
Yellow	No. 1	144	141	140	140	.....
	No. 2	144½	141	139	137	.....
	No. 3	145	139	.....	137	135
Mixed	No. 2	143	138½	133½	133	132
	No. 3	.....	131	132	131	.....
St. Louis.						
White	No. 1	151	148½	147	145	139½
	No. 2	150	147½	147	.....	139
Yellow	No. 1	144½	143	146	145	139⅜
	No. 2	143½	142	146	145	139½
Minneapolis.						
Yellow	No. 1	136½	137	140	.....	.....
	No. 3	134	134	.....	143	140

OATS.

		Sat.	Tues.	Wed	Thur.	Fri.
Chicago.						
White	No. 1	65½	64¾	66½	67	66¼
	No. 2	65½	64½	67	66⅜	66
	No. 3	64⅝	63½	65½	65⅜	65
	No. 4	64½	63	64½	64½	64½
Kansas City.						
White	No. 2	66	65½	65½	65⅜	.....
	No. 3	64½	64	64	64½	65
St. Louis.						
White	No. 1	66	66½	67⅜	67	66
	No. 2	65½	64⅜	67	67	65½
	No. 3	64⅜	.....	66⅜	66	65
	No. 4	64	64½	65½	65⅜	64½
Minneapolis.						
White	No. 2	59⅜	59½	61	62	60⅛
	No. 3	58½	58⅞	59⅜	60	59⅛
	No. 4	57	58	58⅜	59	58⅝

RYE.

		Sat.	Tues.	Wed	Thur.	Fri.
Chicago.						
No. 2		188½	189	193½	195½	.....
Minneapolis.						
Western	No. 2	183	184	190	191½	191½

GRAIN EXPORTS BY GRADE.

Week Ending Sept. 11.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Subclass and grade.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Portland.	Total.
WHEAT.							
Total No. 2 Northern Spring	....	....	....	....	....	97	97
Amber Durum. No. 2	62	....	....	....	....	....	62
No. 3	....	39	....	....	....	....	39
Total Amber Durum	62	39	....	....	....	....	101
Total No. 1 Dark Hard Winter	....	....	....	....	....	89	89
Hard Winter. No. 1	69	....	128	24	....	....	221
No. 2	440	....	184	72	306	....	1002
Total Hard Winter	509	....	312	96	306	....	1223
Total Hard Red Winter	509	....	312	96	306	89	1312
Red Winter. No. 1	275	....	19	....	....	....	294
No. 2	481	....	414	184	49	....	1128
Total Soft Red Winter	756	....	433	184	49	....	1422
Total No. 2 White Club	....	....	....	....	....	....	[1] 37
Mixed. No. 1	20	....	....	108	16	....	144
No. 2	27	....	....	1866	1279	....	3172
No. 3	....	23	....	....	....	....	23
Total Mixed	47	23	....	1974	1295	....	3339
Sold on type sample	....	....	....	....	....	169	[2] 206
Total, week ending Sept. 11	1374	62	745	2254	1650	355	6514
Total, week ending Sept. 4	1826	412	1463	3014	2660	261	[3] 10132
OATS.							
Total ungraded	36	....	....	....	....	....	36
Total, week ending Sept. 11	36	....	....	....	....	....	36
Total, week ending Sept. 4	32	....	....	....	....	....	32
BARLEY.							
Superior to No. 1 Standard Calif.	....	....	....	168	....	....	168
Ungraded	65	....	....	....	....	....	65
Total, week ending Sept. 11	65	....	....	168	....	....	233
Total, week ending Sept. 4	117	....	20	691	....	....	[4] 895
RYE.							
No. 2 Western	823	47	189	....	....	....	1059
Total, week ending Sept. 11	823	47	189	....	....	....	1059
Total, week ending Sept. 4	30	....	28	....	....	....	58

[1] Shipped from Tacoma, Wash.
[2] Includes 37,000 bushels from Tacoma, Wash.
[3] Includes 196,000 bushels from Boston, Mass.
[4] Includes 67,000 bushels from San Francisco.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF FUTURES.

		Sat.	Tues.	Wed	Thur.	Fri.
Chicago.						
Wheat	Dec.	239⅛	241¼	245⅛	247	246
	Mar.	235⅞	238	241⅞	243⅜	241⅞
Corn	Sept.	136⅜	137⅜	142	140⅜	138⅜
	Dec.	118⅝	120⅜	122½	120⅛	119⅞
Oats	Sept.	63⅜	63	64	64⅛	63⅝
	Dec.	64⅜	65	66	66⅛	65⅝
Kansas City.						
Wheat	Dec.	233¾	235⅝	239½	241⅞	240⅛
	Mar.	230	233	236	238¼	236⅝
Corn	Sept.	126⅞	127⅞	132⅜	131	129⅞
	Dec.	111⅞	113⅜	115⅞	113⅛	112⅞
Oats	Sept.	64	63½	63½	63⅜	63
	Dec.	63¾	63¾	64⅝	65	64⅞

Holiday Monday.

Seeds

MOVEMENT OF FIELD SEEDS IS BELOW NORMAL.

Dealers Reluctant to Buy—Prices Lower Than Last Year and Continue to Decline.

The movement of field seeds in most sections from growers' hands has been below normal, according to reports received by the United States Bureau of Markets during the week ended September 11. While harvesting was from one to two weeks late for some seed crops in important producing areas, the slow movement this season is to be attributed more to the failure of seedsmen to make bids on samples of seed submitted by growers and local shippers. They seem to prefer to let the growers hold the seed until the seedsmen are reasonably sure of an outlet at a price that would leave them a fair profit.

Timothy Prices Much Lower.

With the apparent lack of interest in purchasing seed on the part of dealers, prices have declined to such an extent that many growers would be unwilling to dispose of their seed at present prices even if they could find a buyer. Bids are $2 to $3 per 100 pounds lower than at harvesting time and about $1 to $1.25 lower than they were two weeks ago. Present bids to growers range from $5.90 to $6.90 for country-run seed and $6.35 to $7.95 for clean seed.

Approximately one-third of the timothy seed in important producing sections had been disposed of by growers by September 7, as shown in the accompanying table. In Minnesota and in the Dakotas very little movement had taken place, as their harvesting season is somewhat later than that of Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri.

Production Estimates Changed Little.

While figures obtained since the timothy seed outlook report was published in The Market Reporter for August 14, 1920, indicate a larger production in some sections, notably southern and northeastern Iowa, than was shown previously, the 1920 production still seems to be at least 10 per cent less than the 1919 production. Thirty-four stations in southeastern Iowa report shipments last year of 197 cars as compared with estimated shipments of the 1920 crop amounting to 223 cars, but 29 stations in southwestern Iowa indicate larger shipments for last year, 157 as compared with 142 for this year. One hundred and fifty-five stations in Iowa, Missouri, and Minnesota show shipments last year aggregating 734 cars and place this year's shipments at 654 cars. While shipments this year from surplus producing States probably will not be so large as last year's, the 1920 production of timothy in relatively less important producing States, such as Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin, will probably exceed the 1919 production, and therefore the demand in these States for seed, unless an increased timothy hay acreage is to be sown this fall and next spring, is not likely to be so good as last year.

Local buyers have not been eager to buy redtop seed notwithstanding the fact that the production this year is considerably smaller than that of last year. Approximately one-fifth of the crop had left the hands of growers by September 7, although in some sections less than 10 per cent had been disposed of and in other sections more than 50 per cent. Twelve dollars per 100 pounds for recleaned seed was being paid during the week ended September 11, which was a decline of about $2 from the two weeks previous.

Kentucky Bluegrass Prices Unchanged.

Very little change in prices offered growers in the Kentucky and the Missouri-Iowa districts occurred during the past two weeks. About September 7, cleaners were paying $1.75 to $1.85 per bushel in Kentucky and $1.50 to $1.60 in Missouri for cured, rough seed. The movement has been practically normal in Kentucky, but somewhat below normal in Missouri. Approximately 60 per cent of the crop had left growers' hands in each of the districts by the end of the second week of September. Growers are holding for $2 or more per bushel, but cleaners are reluctant to meet this price, because there is very little disposition on the part of large seedsmen to place their orders with the cleaners at the present time.

Orchard Grass Seed Demand Poor.

About 60 per cent of the orchard-grass seed is reported to have left growers' hands up to September 7 despite the dull inactive market and low prices offered. Movement is below normal except in Henry County, Ky., where over 80 per cent of the crop has been sold by cooperative marketing and because growers needed the money. Practically none of the seed had moved from the Ohio producing section.

Seedsmen have fairly large stocks and with the general decline in the price of seeds were offering only $1.25 to $1.70 per bushel for country-run and $1.40 to $2.25 for clean orchard-grass seed. This is about 45 cents per bushel less than was being offered 15 days ago and a little more than half that being paid at a corresponding time last year. Where growers are in a position financially to do so they are holding for higher prices, many of them stating that present prices are below the cost of production. Although 2,770,500 pounds of orchard-grass seed were imported during the 12 months ended June 30, 1929, none has been imported since that date and only 22,000 pounds during the month of June.

Meadow Fescue Movement Normal.

Movement of meadow fescue from the large producing sections of eastern Kansas has been about normal, 85 per cent of it having left the growers' hands by September 7, mostly at $18 per 100 pounds, basis clean, with some at $19. This price has been generally satisfactory to the growers, and is the same as that offered two weeks ago, but lately the large buyers have not been active in procuring the remainder of the seed, doubtless because of the failure of the usual European demand to develop as rapidly as was anticipated. The exchange rate has also had its effect. As usual the Missouri Valley cleaners have taken practically all of this crop, the quality of which from general reports is slightly above normal and last year. At present there is no particular activity in this commodity.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the seed importation act.

	Sept. 1-15.	July 1-Sept. 15.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
Alfalfa	44,100	171,500
Alsike clover	17,000	39,700
Crimson clover	580,100	1,540,800
Red clover	1,300	299,700
Broom-corn millet	.....	1,100
Foxtail millet	14,700	14,700
Rape	22,000	66,800
English ryegrass	10,000	125,200
Italian ryegrass	49,800	131,300
Hairy vetch	22,000	356,700

Timothy Seed Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers Sept. 7.		Prices offered growers July 31.		Percentage 1920 crop that had left growers by Sept. 7.
	For country-run seed.	For clean seed.	For country-run seed.	For clean seed.	
N. Ill.	$6.85	$7.95	$8.40	$9.45	20
C. Ill.	6.90	7.90	8.75	9.15	50
N. Ind.	6.85	7.35	9.00	9.50	40
NW. Ohio	6.30	6.80	8.05	9.00	45
NE. Ohio	6.85	7.45	7.95	9.25	30
NE. S. Dak.	6.00	6.65	8.00	9.00	25
NE. N. Dak.	6.00	6.50	.....	10.00	2
S. Minn.	6.40	6.50	8.50	9.30	5
NE. Iowa	6.00	6.35	9.00	10.60	30
SW. Iowa	5.90	6.50	8.90	10.15	45
SE. Iowa	6.00	6.65	9.85	9.90	35
NW. Mo.	6.75	7.00	9.00	10.45	30
NE. Mo.	6.45	6.65	9.30	10.25	35

DOMESTIC HAIRY VETCH SEED CROP ABOVE NORMAL.

Michigan Shows Increased Acreage and 40 Per Cent Heavier Yield—Imports Heavy.

The supply of new crop domestic hairy vetch seed this year is expected to be about double that of last year and greater than normal because of the increased acreage and heavier yield per acre in Michigan. Reports to the Bureau of Markets indicate an increase of 100 per cent in the acreage in some counties while an average increase of 40 per cent in the yield per acre over last year is anticipated.

The prospective high price for hairy vetch seed is given as a reason for the increase in the acreage of this crop. However, the increased yield which is the result of the favorable growing season was also an incentive for the farmers to cut a larger acreage for seed.

Heavy Importations Lower Price.

The market has been somewhat uncertain and bids ranging from $14 to $21 per 100 pounds have been made for country-run seed, at present mostly around $17, compared with $25 to $35 per 100 pounds a year ago. Recent heavy importations of this commodity have played an important part in lowering the price, 1,355,200 pounds having been imported since January 1, 1920. These figures together with the increased domestic production indicate that the present commercial supply in the United States is much greater than at any time since prewar years.

Imports for the year ending June 30 for each of the past 10 years were as follows: 1911, 965,049 pounds; 1912, 646,494 pounds; 1913, 1,947,798 pounds; 1914, 2,476,743 pounds; 1915, 465,726 pounds; 1916, 67,683 pounds; 1917, 295,600 pounds; 1918, 231,200 pounds; 1919, 256,500 pounds, and 1920, 1,219,800 pounds. Imports for the months of July and August, 1920, were 194,000 and 140,700 pounds, respectively, and only 22,000 pounds were permitted entry during the first half of September.

Dairy and Poultry

SCARCITY OF FINE BUTTER KEEPS MARKET FIRM.

Medium and Undergrades Share But Slightly in Upward Price Trends—Production Keeping Up.

Butter trading improved over the Labor Day holiday as was generally expected, and the firmness of the markets had little or no setback during the week ending September 11. Prices continued their upward swing and support was not lacking after advances had occurred.

As had been the case for weeks past, strength centered on the fancy grades with medium and undergrades scarcely included, but buyers have had to ease up their standards in some cases or go unsupplied, because of a shortage of really fine butter. It is reported that some chain-store buyers have been forced to use 91 score butter for their best trade, which ordinarily is supplied with nothing under 92 score.

Demand for Fancy Print Butter.

The demand for fancy butter continues, partly on account of the heavy print trade. Buyers report inability to keep up with their orders which generally call for the better grades of butter. Withdrawals from storage are being used to relieve the shortage, but prices will have to go a little higher before any large part of current holdings can be made available at a profit. On the other hand, much of a price advance will be made at the risk of curtailing consumption or inducing further importations of foreign butter.

Undergrades continue to show a surplus, which has been increased by reason of the fact that some factories are turning from the manufacture of medium grade sweet butter to salted butter. Metallic, oily, and fishy flavors cause the chief complaints regarding quality, and butter showing any of these defects is difficult to move.

Storage holdings continue to show an increase each week, and the preliminary report of holdings in the entire United States on September 1, which is mentioned elsewhere in this issue, gives total stocks on that date as 115,600,000 pounds. The shortage under last year is approximately 16,000,000 pounds, as compared with a shortage of 24,000,000 pounds on August 1. Present stocks are, however, in excess of those of 1918.

Reports of production show very little shrinkage, and apparently more butter is being manufactured than at this time last year. Regardless of this fact, however, receipts at the four principal eastern markets are running lighter.

Great Britain's Imports of Butter, Cheese, and Eggs.

The following figures, according to the English Board of Trade, give the imports of butter, cheese, and eggs into the United Kingdom for the first seven months of 1920 and for the corresponding period of 1919:

	1920	1919
Butter (pounds):		
Total imports	130,731,664	125,621,216
Imports from U. S.	5,688,928	21,491,456
Cheese (pounds):		
Total imports	178,326,848	109,924,528
Imports from U. S.	7,842,464	1,692,768
Eggs (dozen):		
Total imports	35,526,470	26,862,060
Imports from U. S.	2,416,160	7,280,050

REVIEW OF FIVE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 11.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

BUTTER.

Wholesale Prices Creamery Butter, 92 score (per pound).

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tuesday	57½	56	58½	58½	66
Wednesday	58½	56	59	59	66¾
Thursday	58½	56	59½	59	(1)
Friday	58½	56	59½	59	66
Saturday	58½	56	58½	59	66
Average for week	**58.30**	**56.00**	**58.95**	**58.90**	**66.19**
Previous week	56.67	54.62	57.62	57.75	64.58
Corresponding week last year	57.40	54.90	57.90	57.40	60.20

[1] Holiday

Cold Storage Movement of Butter at Five Markets (pounds).

	Seven days ending Sept. 11.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	2,199,554	2,006,503	2,335,640
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,909,536	1,723,882	2,246,352
Change	+290,018	+282,621	+89,288
Total holdings	67,450,117	67,160,099	82,882,482

Receipts of Butter at Five Markets (pounds).

	Pounds.
Seven days ending Sept. 11, 1920	9,646,226
Previous week	9,317,342
Corresponding week last year	9,212,128

CHEESE.

Wholesale Prices, American Cheese, No. 1 Twins (per pound).

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Tuesday	27–28	25½–26½	28 –29	30½	26¾
Wednesday	27–28	25½–26½	28 –29	30½	26½
Thursday	27–28½	25½–26½	28 –29	(2)	26½
Friday	27–28½	25½–26½	28½–29½	30¾	26½
Saturday	27–28½	25½–26½	28½–29½	30¾	26¼
Average for week	**27.57**	**26.00**	**28.65**	**30.56**	**26.35**
Previous week	27.87	26.04	28.17	28.87	26.30
Corresponding week last year	30.25	27.95	31.45	31.79	27.52

[1] Flats. [2] Holiday.

Cold Storage Movement of Cheese at Five Markets (pounds).

	7 days ending Sept. 11.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	968,936	788,997	1,623,922
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,393,307	932,298	847,024
Change	−424,371	−143,301	+776,898
Total holdings	20,669,234	21,093,605	26,145,149

Receipts of Cheese at Five Markets (pounds).

7 days ending Sept. 11, 1920	2,664,990
Previous week	2,644,147
Corresponding week last year	4,303,675

DRESSED POULTRY.

Cold-Storage Movement of Dressed Paultry at Five Markets (pounds).

	Seven days ending Sept. 11.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	1,891,591	1,141,758	1,070,916
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,295,578	1,024,190	1,407,753
Change	+595,713	+117,568	−336,837
Total holdings	15,024,242	14,428,529	14,892,031

Receipts of Dressed Paultry at Five Markets (pounds).

Seven days ending Sept. 11, 1920	2,623,298
Previous week	2,575,478
Corresponding week last year	2,732,400

CHEESE PRICE ADVANCES RECEIVE TEMPORARY CHECK.

Markets Remain Firm But Activity Drops Off—Slight Downward Tendency Noticeable.

The gradual advance in cheese prices which has been occurring during the past month was at least temporarily checked during the week ending September 11. Markets still appear firm, but a review of the week's prices shows that advances occurred on some styles, also that in a few scattered markets the local feeling was firm and prices were a trifle higher, but that as a whole business was not so active as during the previous few weeks. In spite of the fact that a fairly firm tone has been maintained, many dealers have realized that their asking prices have been too high to attract active buying interest, nevertheless, they have not been forced to sell, and in fact buyers who have run short have had to purchase for current needs at the high prices which have continued to prevail. A slight tendency to lower prices was noticeable toward the end of the week, although average prices show little actual change.

With the approach of cooler weather some markets are turning more to the larger styles. In Philadelphia, for example, current arrivals of Daisies and Longhorns have been of higher cost to dealers, and this has resulted in slight advances on these styles. However, dealers have been free sellers, because with a difference of almost a cent per pound in favor of larger styles, and with the weather in their favor for handling them, retailers have bought the larger styles more readily.

The general scarcity of New York State cheese continues, and in those markets where it is in special demand prices are being well maintained. This shortage has been responsible for a fairly good movement of Wisconsin cheese at places where the demand has heretofore been for New York make. Supplies of Wisconsin cheese seem to be ample, and many sales are being made at prices lower than present replacement costs.

At primary markets in Wisconsin trading was active all week at practically unchanged prices. Sales were for larger amounts than has been usual since the season opened. Some dealers report that orders have been plentiful at a good margin of profit and that only a lack of cheese to sell prevented more business. Others, however, continue to appear willing to shade prices, especially on large lots. Regardless of the check in price advances, the tone in all markets remains firm, and the trade seems to feel that the general outlook is bright. A heavier demand is anticipated from both domestic and export buyers.

EGGS.

Cold-Storage Movement of Eggs at Five Markets (30 dozen cases).

	Seven days ending Sept. 11.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	33,380	21,482	12,836
Withdrawn from cold storage	140,465	86,926	72,971
Change	−107,085	−65,444	−60,135
Total holdings	2,972,150	3,079,235	3,786,645

Receipts of Eggs at Five Markets (cases).

Seven days ending Sept. 11	208,199
Previous week	195,731
Corresponding week last year	207,156

FINAL QUARTERLY PRODUCTION REPORT OF MANUFACTURED DAIRY PRODUCTS AND OLEOMARGARINE.

Production figures compiled from reports made in response to requests sent to over 10,000 manufacturers of dairy products and oleomargarine are estimated as representing from 90 to over 95 per cent of the total production in the United States with the exception of the figures given for ice cream, which are estimated as approximately 50 per cent complete.

Manufactured products.	April, 1920.			May, 1920.			June, 1920.		
	Number factories reporting.	Amount manufactured.	Increase or decrease compared with April, 1919.[1]	Number factories reporting.	Amount manufactured.	Increase or decrease compared with May, 1919.[1]	Number factories reporting.	Amount manufactured.	Increase or decrease compared with June, 1919.[1]
		Pounds.	*Per cent.*		*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*		*Pounds.*	*Per cent.*
Creamery butter	3,166	58,935,911	— 7.80	3,164	84,459,757	— 15.86	3,165	111,345,360	— 2.13
Whey butter (made from whey cream)	279	217,171	— 9.28	280	322,672	— 12.80	280	420,522	— 3.83
Renovated or proce s butter	12	799,358	— 21.45	11	834,040	— 13.54	11	625,540	— 24.19
American cheese (whole milk)	1,781	18,074,117	— 5.51	1,784	28,417,406	— 11.28	1,783	39,391,952	+ 0.12
American cheese (part skim)	50	455,553	— 16.63	50	851,703	— 4.57	50	910,655	+ 20.85
American cheese (full skim)	78	658,095	+ 10.67	77	878,127	— 18.07	73	1,191,121	— 54.59
Swiss cheese, including block	242	964,780	— 1.04	241	2,803,446	— 0.65	241	3,880,636	+ 15.06
Brick and Munster cheese	420	3,887,844	+ 24.62	417	4,244,248	+ 5.99	417	4,686,172	+ 4.70
Limburger cheese	116	636,720	+ 33.53	117	1,030,727	+ 9.02	118	1,145,714	+ 19.05
Cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese	291	2,640,515	+ 2.74	289	3,089,023	+ 14.90	288	3,190,572	+ 16.17
Cream and Neufchatel cheese	32	580,086	+ 5.39	25	551,576	+ 2.07	31	620,055	— 8.53
All Italian varieties of cheese	34	398,256	+ 6.27	41	604,314	+ 18.64	32	538,732	+ 17.28
All other varieties of cheese	63	1,279,637	+ 38.75	64	1,198,534	+ 3.24	63	1,162,995	+ 15.46
Sweetened condensed milk:									
Case goods—									
Skimmed	11	1,665,624	+139.67	11	748,797	+ 8.05	11	676,242	— 58.50
Unskimmed	72	39,680,508	— 31.49	71	38,383,357	— 33.27	71	40,869,785	— 20.95
Bulk goods—									
Skimmed	110	7,788,674	+ 2.92	111	10,941,200	— 13.69	111	11,330,718	+ 44.13
Unskimmed	57	2,141,582	+ 9.70	56	3,305,547	— 50.71	58	5,303,404	— 31.01
Unsweetened evaporated milk:									
Case goods—									
Skimmed	7	1,112,272	—100.00	9	1,873,823	[2]	7	1,294,578	— 21.20
Unskimmed	124	264,648,473	+167.07	125	273,284,884	+110.42	124	300,129,054	+141.43
Bulk goods—									
Skimmed	103	4,825,728	— 16.35	102	6,448,917	+ 2.68	102	8,023,348	— 0.19
Unskimmed	76	3,987,096	— 6.71	75	5,462,046	— 3.39	75	7,656,478	— 10.43
Evoporated, part or full skimmed, modified with foreign fat (case goods)	10	8,045,587	+ 16.69	10	9,886,371	+ 16.27	11	9,724,859	+ 4.08
Evaporated, part or full skimmed, modified with foreign fat (bulk goods)	3	78,155	+ 24.56	3	126,537	+ 29.05	3	166,905	+ 17.43
Sterilized milk (canned same as condensed)	5	429,689	— 93.89	4	89,244	— 91.71	3	52,800	.....
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk	21	2,021,552	+ 11.23	21	2,738,771	— 16.09	21	3,935,807	+ 22.90
Dried or powdered buttermilk	8	348,562	— 2.85	8	481,461	— 21.55	8	813,283	+ 0.09
Powdered whole milk	12	741,028	+1,043.51	13	2,411,038	— 35.42	14	1,252,067	+ 18.68
Powdered skimmed milk	50	4,147,863	+ 0.12	49	4,860,616	— 11.19	49	4,755,542	+ 3.32
Powdered cream	4	59,686	.....	3	0	.....	4	59,686	.....
Dried casein (skim-milk product)	80	1,111,997	— 11.53	80	1,161,276	— 14.78	80	1,208,403	— 10.05
Dried casein (buttermilk product)	1	7,665	0	2	17,087	.....	2	2,[illegible]3	.....
Malted milk	5	1,641,155	+ 9.91	5	1,584,747	+ 13.08	4	1,735,586	+ 32.83
Milk sugar (crude)	15	530,720	+ 11.64	15	568,668	— 2.93	15	563,668	— 7.95
Ice cream of all kinds (gallons)	2,350	9,296,571	+ 11.12	2,347	15,112,932	+ 20.66	2,347	20,695,601	+ 1.73
Oleomargarine (uncolored):									
Animal and vegetable oil	46	14,515,453	— 26.00	48	16,207,890	— 9.24	47	11,649,911	— 1.09
Exclusively vegetable oil	62	17,157,202	+ 57.16	63	19,424,086	+ 90.32	61	12,200,494	+ 84.59
Exclusively animal oil	5	456,811	— 22.35	3	359,726	— 18.98	3	204,602	— 26.61
Oleomargarine (colored):									
Animal and vegetable oil	32	971,207	+ 17.41	31	816,038	— 0.14	29	782,428	+ 25.65
Exclusively vegetable oil	26	338,087	— 81.71	24	346,528	— 69.01	23	293,617	— 13.22
Exclusively animal oil	1	4,558	— 13.18	1	6,182	+642.14	1	5,988	— 18.76

[1] The percentage given is based upon reports of those firms which reported for both years.

[2] Six factories in 1919 made 111,189 pounds.

GRAIN TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 182.)

The only buying of importance reported in the futures market in the last week was by houses with seaboard connections, buying wheat and rye futures, presumably as a hedge against export sales.

Prices of December wheat in the different markets, and December corn in Chicago, show the following changes from the close of the market on September 4 to the close on September 11. Wheat, all markets higher; Chicago December, 7⅞ cents; Minneapolis, 7 cents; Kansas City, 8 cents; and Winnipeg 7¾ cents. Corn, Chicago December unchanged for the week.

Opening, September 13.—Wheat opened strong Monday, both futures and cash. This held corn steady, though the tendency was lower for the December future. December wheat closed 2 cents higher than Saturday. December corn gained a fraction.

On Tuesday, however, the selling of both wheat and corn futures by speculative "longs" caused a drastic break. December wheat at Chicago dropped 9¼ cents from Monday's price and December corn dropped 5 cents.

The first egg-inspection certificate was issued at the New York office of the Bureau of Markets on August 26, covering a carload of eggs shipped from California. Inspection was for breakage only.

115,600,000 Pounds Creamery Butter in Cold Storage.

The preliminary tabulation of the monthly cold-storage report shows 115,600,000 pounds of creamery butter and 6,410,000 cases of eggs in cold storage on September 1.

The holdings of creamery butter are 15,800,000 pounds less than on September 1, 1919, but 16,300,000 pounds more than on the same date in 1918. The average September 1 holdings for the years 1916 to 1920, inclusive, are 112,100,000 pounds. The net increase in holdings during August was 15,200,000 pounds compared with 7,900,000 pounds in 1919 and 11,000,000 pounds in 1918.

Egg Holdings Less.

The holdings of case eggs are 1,275,000 cases less than on September 1, 1919, but 145,000 more than on the same date in 1918 and 70,000 cases less than the 5-year average. The net outward movement during the month was 465,000 cases compared with 165,000 in 1919 and 305,000 in 1918.

The complete detailed report will be published in the next issue of The Market Reporter.

The dairy and poultry section of the Bureau of Markets has examined a number of experimental shipments of eggs packed in cases containing newly patented fillers and flats. Some of these seem to possess considerable merit in reducing breakage in transit.

LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Continued from page 179.)

still only common to fair. Kansas City and East St. Louis both had good runs of branded pasture cattle. The market for that class of stock showed most of the appreciation in values registered by native cattle, good kinds selling stronger with the common end largely steady to strong.

The week's total cattle receipts of 225,000 showed a decrease of 11,000 from the week previous. This loss approximately represents Chicago's lighter receipts due to the Labor Day holiday, celebrated there but not observed at the other markets. Kansas City showed a gain of around 6,000 in total numbers for the week, and East St. Louis was about 6,000 short of the previous week, while Omaha had practically normal supplies.

Hogs.—Comparatively light receipts were the main factor in the advances scored during the week. Chicago closed with a $16.85 top which was 10 cents higher than any

(Concluded on page 187.)

It is estimated that the Veivodine region, in northern Serbia, will have an exportable surplus of 3,834,534 bushels of wheat, 675,552 bushels of rye, 699,961 bushels of barley, 2,747,483 bushels of oats, and 15,473,930 bushels of Indian corn, according to a report received from the American consul at Belgrade.

Hay and Feed

PRICE DECLINES OF $1 TO $3 ARE NOTED DURING WEEK.

Accumulation Over Holiday Has Depressing Effect—Bale Tie Situation Shows Improvement.

The accumulation of hay over the holiday the first of the week ending September 11 had a depressing effect upon prices at practically all of the important hay markets. The receipts for the remainder of the week were light as shown by the following table, in which is given the receipts of hay in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending September 4 and September 11:

	Sept. 11.	Sept. 4.
Boston	103	154
New York	215	232
Baltimore	37	42
Atlanta	65	45
Memphis	156	110
Kansas City	849	1,033
Cincinnati	172	248
Chicago	354	389
Minneapolis	43	51
San Francisco	152	188
Los Angeles	150	117

Prices continued weak however, because of a limited demand and the lower grades were usually sold only at liberal discounts from the prices of the better grades. Shippers continued to experience difficulty in obtaining sufficient cars for their hay shipments and this together with the press of farm work was probably the cause of the present light movement.

Bale tie manufacturers reported that the bale tie situation was improving and that the most urgent needs could be supplied during the next few weeks.

Timothy Prices Decline.

Timothy.—The heaviest reduction in prices caused by the holiday accumulation was at Chicago where prices declined $3 per ton on Tuesday and another $1 on Wednesday. Lighter receipts however during the remainder of the week and the fear of a teamsters' strike caused a more active demand and prices advanced about $1 per ton from the low point. Similar declines occurred also at Buffalo and Memphis and prices were from 50 cents to $1 lower at Richmond, Atlanta, Cincinnati, and Minneapolis.

The eastern markets were reported as dull and lifeless and no important price changes were noted except at New York, where the receipts were not equal to the demand and prices advanced about $2 per ton. Receipts consisted principally of hay of only fair quality and in several markets very little strictly No. 1 hay was being received. Pasturage is said to be generally good throughout the consuming teritory and this fact is thought to be one of the principal causes of the present light demand especially at distributing markets.

Alfalfa.—The average price of alfalfa at the principal markets after having ranged from $1 to $7 above the price level of the previous year has now declined to an average price of about $31 per ton which is $3 lower than at the corresponding time last year and within $4 of the low point reached about the middle of June, 1919. The lowest point reached this year was an average price for No. 1 alfalfa of $30.50 per ton at the last of July. The market advanced $3 per ton during August but has now declined to within 50 cents of the low point. The present decline seems to be caused more by a lack of demand than by large receipts. Feeders are buying only for their immediate needs which are small because of good pasture conditions, and meal manufacturers have not been heavy buyers because of the light demand for meal and the stringency in the financial situation. On the west coast producers are more inclined to sell and their offerings are causing lower prices in the western markets. Growers in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho are said to be holding their hay at about $19 per ton loading points.

Prairie.—Receipts of prairie hay at Kansas City and Chicago continued fairly heavy, being 234 cars at the former and 71 at the latter market. Prices were but little changed however, and the sales were mostly to local dealers and stockyards. The average price of No. 1 prairie is now about $22 per ton which is practically the same as at the corresponding time last year. The spread between timothy and prairie prices is about $12 per ton which is considered by some to be too wide. The graph published in The Market Reporter for September 4 shows a spread of $10 between timothy and prairie prices in September, 1919, which was narrowed to about $5 in December. It remains to be seen, however, whether the various factors will produce a similar situation during the next few months.

The current apple crop in Nova Scotia is below the average, while there is a good crop in Quebec and a fair crop in British Columbia, according to the Canadian Bureau of Statistics.

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS SEPT. 11.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Memphis.[1]	Buffalo.	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	San Francisco.	Los Angeles.
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	[2]42.00	48.50	.....	33.00	39.00	40.50	33.00	37.00	34.00	34.00	29.00	.....	[3]28.00	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	47.50	32.50	32.00	38.50	39.50	.....	.....	33.00	32.00	28.00	.....	25.50	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	[2]37.00	46.50	31.50	31.00	38.00	38.00	31.00	35.00	31.00	29.00	26.00	.....	24.25	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	46.50	29.50	30.50	39.00	40.00	33.00	.....	31.00	31.00	26.00	.....	26.75	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	29.50	40.00	.....	29.00	38.00	39.50	.....	.....	30.00	30.00	24.00	.....	[3]24.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	36.00	.....	.....	36.50	.....	.....	.....	30.00	30.00	24.00	.....	[3]22.00	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.00	33.50	.....	.....	33.00	30.00	26.00	28.50	26.00	29.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39.00	32.50	.....	.....	30.00	28.00	22.00	26.00	.....	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	31.00	.....	.....	28.00	25.00	16.00	22.75	.....	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	.....	.....	25.00	19.00	18.50	18.50	.....	.....
No. 2 prairie upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22.00	17.00	16.25	16.50	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	15.00	17.50	[3]15.25	.....	.....
Wheat and oat hay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.50
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	49.50	49.50	48.50	52.25	51.00	52.00	.....	48.00	49.00	42.00	38.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	52.00	49.50	49.00	60.00	53.00	52.00	46.50	49.00	50.00	.....	.....	.....	40.00	65.00	62.00
Hard winter	50.00	49.50	48.00	.....	.....	52.00	45.50	48.00	49.00	43.50	.....	40.00	39.00	.....	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	57.00	55.00	58.00	60.50	59.00	65.00	.....	53.50	56.00	50.00	46.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	67.00	55.00	.....	60.00	64.00	70.00	63.00	58.00	65.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter	65.00	55.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	62.00	57.00	63.00	55.00	.....	49.50	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70.00	.....	57.00	.....	.....	.....	57.50	57.00	.....	.....
Rye middlings	58.00	.....	57.00	.....	57.00	.....	.....	.....	59.00	55.00	46.00	47.50	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	63.00	62.50	53.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	65.00	66.00	63.00	70.00	66.00	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41 per cent)	64.50	.....	63.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	57.00	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36 per cent)	61.50	60.50	58.75	.....	.....	52.00	52.00	58.50	57.00	59.75	.....	.....	.....	63.00	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	50.00	.....	.....	48.50	.....	48.00	40.00	.....	41.00	38.00	.....	39.00	35.00	.....	.....
Gluten feed	67.00	.....	62.00	68.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	64.50	58.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed	66.00	.....	64.50	.....	.....	66.00	.....	.....	63.00	60.00	56.00	57.00	58.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	59.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56.00	54.00	50.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beet pulp	60.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.00	51.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of *cash* sales at these markets. [2] Large bales and old hay. [3] Nominal. [4] Rolled.

PRICES FOR BRAN AND MIDDLINGS STILL DECLINING.

Feed Market Generally Weak—Price of Gluten Feed Reduced $5 Per Ton.

Because of the continued unsettled condition of the feed market the demand continued dull during the week ended September 11. Prices eased off considerably. The trade is reported as buying sparingly and does not seem inclined to anticipate wants. In New England stocks of feed with the exception of cottonseed and linseed meal are said to be light. The farmers are reported to have plenty of roughage and are buying as little feed as possible. The trade in this section have not as yet bought for fall requirements, feeling that prices will go to a lower level as soon as production increases. The Seattle feed market is reported as demoralized on account of a price cutting campaign being carried on by dealers. Retail prices on most commodities are less than wholesale prices.

Quotations Vary.

Wheat mill feeds.—Notwithstanding the fact that mills are running considerably below normal, the wheat mill feed market continued dull throughout the week with a decline in the price of both bran and middlings from $1 to $5 per ton. Minneapolis reported that firm quotations were difficult to obtain. The market is very elastic, with quotations varying from $2 to $3 per ton, and if flour sales should increase so that mills could operate at anywhere near normal the mill feed market would undoubtedly decline, as there is no broad demand for future delivery. At Buffalo, Canadian mills are offering wheat mill feeds at considerably below the prices quoted by do-

mestic mills. Stocks in that territory are reported as good with a light demand. Philadelphia also reports that Canadian mills are offering both bran and middlings in that market, but probably no shipments will be made before October. Their prices, however, are somewhat below these quoted by domestic mills. During the week further arrivals of Argentine bran and standard middlings have reached Philadelphia, but the demand is so limited in that immediate vicinity that the feed probably will be ordered to New York. These imported feeds naturally cause a rather depressed market in the East.

Memphis reports some improvement in the demand for shorts which are firm and scarce, sales being reported in that market as high as $64 per ton for gray soft winter wheat shorts. In the southeastern territory the market for wheat mill feeds, though irregular, is strong due to light stocks and limited production.

Market Easier at Seattle.

At Seattle, because of the increased offerings from Montana, the mill feed market is easier. Montana mills are offering carlots of bran at $41 and mill-run at $44 per ton delivered Seattle. These quotations are considerably lower than local prices and for this reason most buyers expect local prices to decline.

Gluten feed.—One of the large gluten feed manufacturers reduced the price of gluten feed $5 per ton during the week in order to meet the lower level of the corn market and the generally reduced prices of other highly concentrated feeds. Demand for this feed continues very light due to the continued excellent pasturage.

Alfalfa meal.—The alfalfa meal market continued dull. No. 1 meal was quoted in Kansas City on Friday at $35 per ton which is $1 below that asked last week. Chicago reported that it had been necessary to make further price reductions in order to sell the small lots that were being offered. Brokers in that market reported that their present sales were in 1, 3, and 5 car lots while ordinarily they sell from 10 to 25 car lots.

Linseed meal.—Because of the slight export demand and more inquiry from feeding sections the price of linseed meal advanced $1 per ton during the week at Chicago. Buffalo reported that while some little inquiry developed during the week, the demand was very light with prices in that market showing signs of weakness. The eastern spot market for this feed continued weak. Philadelphia quoted fancy old process meal at $53.50 per ton f. o. b. that market.

Cottonseed meal.—Practically no change is reported in the cottonseed meal market from last week. Prices remained steady. Kansas City reported that the price continued to fluctuate slightly in that market based on the general cotton market and weather reports. A small trade is now being carried on in new crop meal from south Texas but the demand is not general nor large. Bookings for future shipments are also small, the large feeders not yet being in the market to any extent.

Hominy feed.—The hominy feed market continued dull. Manufacturers reported that most of the orders received were for immediate shipment, and that practically none were for future shipment. At Chicago hominy feed was quoted by jobbers at $60 per ton, while brokers were reporting sales of white hominy feed during the past week on a basis of $56 per ton delivered Chicago. The average price, however, was around $57 per ton.

Other feeds.—Only limited quantities of rye middlings were traded, with the market dull at prices quoted. San Francisco reported the market weak with feed prices declining although spot stocks remained scarce. Rice bran, rice polish, and beet pulp were being offered at $45, $65, and $51 respectively.

LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 185.)

previous time this year. Compared with the preceding week, the top was 60 cents higher and the general market 50 to 75 cents higher. The first three days of the week Kansas City at $16 and Omaha at $15.50 registered respectively the same top each day. Kansas City closed with a top of $16.50, which was 75 cents higher. Bulk of sales finished 50 to 75 cents higher.

The closing top at Omaha of $16.25 showed $1 gain over the Saturday previous, while bulk of sales at $15 to $16, consisting mostly of strong weight butchers and packing grades, were 75 cents to $1.25 higher. East St. Louis scored the highest price of the week on Saturday when one load sold at $17.35. This was 90 cents higher than the one load top of the week previous. Bulk of sales consisted largely of light and light butcher hogs at $16.75 to $17.25, and showed an 85 cents to $1 gain. Relatively high prices at the principal eastern markets resulted in a broad shipping demand at the western points, and advancing prices for fresh pork products were additional factors of strength.

Lambs Score Sharp Advance.

Sheep.—Deterioration of quality, or, strictly speaking, of condition, of western stock marketed, with the percentage of fat classes dwindling, and the general movement of range stock falling far short of a year ago, together with a healthy country demand for feeders, featured the trade of the past week. Sharp advances, particularly on lambs, were scored the first half of the week. Killers showed a need for supplies which prompted them to compete with feeder buyers for many lambs that would ordinarily have gone to the country without protest. Some of the bloom faded before the end of the week, but closing prices for lambs and yearlings remained from 25 to 50 cents higher at Chicago, to as much as 50 to 75 cents higher on fat lambs at Kansas City and Omaha, than the close of the week previous. Feeding lambs at Omaha closed with a net gain of 50 cents for the week, but showed less advance at other markets under review. Fat matured sheep closed from about steady at Chicago to 25 cents higher at Omaha and Kansas City and 50 cents higher at East St. Louis.

Top on western lambs for the week was $14.40 at Chicago, and $14.45 at Omaha and Kansas City. Bulk of the westerns sold to killers brought $13.35 to $14 at the Missouri River markets named, and $13.50 to $14.25 at Chicago. Feeders sold at the three points largely at $13 to $13.50. The extreme top was $13.75 at Chicago, $13.65 at Kansas City, and $13.40 at Omaha. Most of the fat ewes sold from $6.70 down. The demand was comparatively narrow.

Northwest Supply Below Normal.

Trade scouts returning from the Northwest are unanimous as to a marked shortage in supplies in that section as compared with a year ago, and the belief is general that fat western stock will be relatively scarce from now on, although financial conditions may force close liquidation.

Opening September 13.—Cattle receipts were liberal, the Monday run at the four markets aggregating about 89,000 out of a total 10-market run of 123,600. Good and choice corn-fed steers sold strong to a shade higher, with a top of $18 at Chicago. Most other grades and classes cleared slowly, generally at weak to unevenly lower prices. Omaha declined 25 to 50 cents on stockers and feeders, but such classes sold close to steady at Chicago. Hogs were 15 to 35 cents higher with the exception of East St. Louis, where little change was recorded. Top at the latter point was $17.35, at Chicago $17.10, at Kansas City $16.75, and at Omaha $16.50. Sheep and lambs ruled steady to 25 cents higher. No choice lambs reached Chicago. Kansas City reported a top of $14.35 on choice Utah lambs.

AUGUST MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
RECEIPTS.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers.....carcasses..	3,849	12,322	22,457	46,239	8,551	8,649
Cows.....do....	6,038	6,879	3,231		3,165	3,621
Bulls.....do....	239	248	639		588	365
Veal.....do....	4,034	2,518	35,454	43,133	9,392	5,516
Hogs.....do....			30			
Lambs.....do....	55,612	60,133	81,755	114,563	23,591	25,925
Mutton.....do....	5,322	5,184	31,233	43,250	9,193	5,761
Goats.....do....			597			
Pork cuts, fresh.....pounds..	122,188	220,961	1,161,544	1,679,211	672,547	660,325
Beef cuts, fresh.....do....	2,701		132,400	386,651		
LOCAL SLAUGHTER.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle.....carcasses..	4,849	6,244	40,224	56,544	8,220	4,835
Calves.....do....	9,020	10,946	50,164	51,452	4,851	3,688
Hogs.....do....	44,909	44,371	127,873	107,133	51,402	30,867
Sheep.....do....	23,769	26,367	152,305	228,182	19,406	11,573
Goats.....do....			19			
City inspection:						
Cattle.....do....	325	94	2	1	372	570
Calves.....do....	238	486	1,499	3,203	2,102	1,197
Hogs.....do....	2,723	2,292	12	57	240	277
Sheep.....do....		1		4	4,953	2,168

Foreign Markets

BRITISH FRUIT AND VEGETABLE FIRMS COMBINE.

Leading Merchants Amalgamate to Reform Present Trade Methods—Lower Prices Predicted.

The leading British fruit and vegetable merchants have decided to amalgamate under the name of the Fruit and Produce Exchange of Great Britain, according to the American Chamber of Commerce in London. The purpose of the new combination is to reform the method by which the trade is carried on.

The combine hopes to establish more direct relations with growers and packers in Britain and abroad and also hopes to extend existing agencies in the United States, South America, and European countries. Subsidiary companies in America and Australia are also proposed.

To Reduce Freight Charges

A system of motor trucks will be installed to travel between growers and consumers, thus insuring the delivery of goods in good condition and eliminating to a great extent the present high cost of freight. The new company will have an authorized capital of about $5,000.000.

Since freight rates will be increased throughout England next month the prices of many commodities will most likely rise still higher. According to a statement issued by the company the cost of fruits and vegetables to the consumer, however, will be cheapened. If this can be accomplished, it will meet with the hearty cooperation of the community. Keen interest therefore is manifested in the activities of the new combine.

Exportable Surplus of Rice Available in British Guiana and Spain.

British Guiana ranks first among the West Indian colonies in the growing of rice with an average yield per acre of 112 pounds, according to the American consul at Georgetown, British Guiana. By a conservative estimate the yield of paddy in the colony during 1919 amounted to fully 1,200,000 bags, equivalent to 600,000 bags of cleaned rice. As the local consumption is placed at 300,000 bags annually, a surplus of 300.000 bags was left for export from the 1919 crop.

There is always a surplus of rice for exportation from Spain, since the average annual production is about 551,150,000 pounds, while the annual consumption is estimated at 374,782,000 pounds, according to the report of the American Trade Commissioner of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, dated July 1, 1920.

During the year 1919 the harvest of rice in the hull amounted to 649,706,643 pounds. During milling operations in preparation for consumption, 30 per cent was lost with the result that of this amount 454,797,957 pounds were available for consumption. Since the average annual consumption is only 374,782,000 pounds, there must have been about 80,015,957 pounds remaining for export

SCANDINAVIAN APPLE MARKET.

(Concluded from front page.)

The preferences in Sweden are practically the same as those in Norway. Late red apples are especially liked but there is no demand for yellow or green varieties. The Yellow Newtown, however, is more popular than the Norway.

In Denmark also, red apples are preferred, although western Newtowns are in demand. Boxed varieties may be placed in the following order of popularity in Denmark: Delicious and Newtowns; Winesaps; Jonathans, Spitzenbergs, and King Davids; Rome Beautys and Arkansas Blacks. In addition to red barrel varieties, Golden Russets are appreciated.

Packing and Size Preferences.

A strong preference exists throughout Scandinavia for the western box pack. As business is transacted on a cash basis, it has been found more economical to deal in box apples than in barrel apples, and for this reason it is difficult to interest the trade in the direct handling of the latter.

The preference for box-packed apples is due not only to the fact that they are usually of a superior standard but also to the fact that they may be shipped more safely. They are also more likely to arrive in a satisfactory condition and are better adapted to handling and inland transportation when packed in boxes.

The preferred sizes of box apples in Norway are from 150 to 175 to the standard western box, but there is a good demand for sizes ranging from 188 to 225. Only a small percentage of sizes 125 to 138 can be disposed of, while sizes larger than 125 are difficult to sell.

Although medium-sized box apples are preferred in Sweden as in Norway, there is a greater interest in the direct importation of barrel apples. Many importers will not handle larger sizes than the 138's.

The box pack is the favorite in Denmark, although some varieties are shipped in barrels. The box size desired varies from 150 to 225, but the large sizes are heavily discounted in value.

Shipping Facilities.

Several steamship lines run between New York and Norway. The ocean freight rates are 72 cents per cubic foot for boxes and $1.94 per 100 pounds for barrels. The duty on apples is about 1½ cents per pound.

There are also several good lines connecting this country and Sweden. Regular schedules are maintained between NewYork, Stockholm, and Gothenburg. The ocean rates on apples are $3.50 per barrel and $1.40 per box. The duty on apples entering Sweden is somewhat less than 1½ cents per pound.

Boats run from New York to Copenhagen twice and sometimes three times a month. Ocean rates are 70 cents per cubic foot and $3.25 per barrel. The duty is negligible, being about 6½ cents per 100 pounds.

There is practically only one way of transacting business in the apple trade between this country and Scandinavia. The actual importers prefer to do business through resident agents on a commission ranging from 5 to 10 per cent, which is arranged for and included in the quoted price.

The resident agents receive cable quotations f. o. b. New York. They present these to a clientele of apple importers and cable the acceptances. The transaction then becomes one between the importers and the shippers on the basis of cash against documents or sight draft attached to bill of lading, and payable before inspection or delivery at the bank in the foreign port. Inspection on behalf of the importer at port of shipment is not usual, though sometimes arranged.

The agents do not handle the cash. The shippers receive the total amount from the importers through the bank and settle with the importers quarterly or as arranged. The duties of the agents are confined to placing orders and to making necessary adjustments, etc.

The main essential to success in business conducted this way is delivery of the goods at the time promised. Failure in this respect offers the only reasonable loophole for rejections. An importer who purchases for the Christmas trade can not be held to his contract for apples that arrive a the end of January.

Many importers obtain their supply of trans-Atlantic apples at the apple auction in Copenhagen, where free port facilities offer special inducements for this business. Sales are held every Monday and Thursday. Although the auction is confined to Copenhagen buyers alone, sales notices are sent out all over Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and outside merchants arrange to purchase through members of the auction.

GREAT BRITAIN AND ITALY OFFER MARKETS FOR WHEAT.

Reduction in Wheat Acreage Reported in Both Nations—Prices Rising in England.

American producers will undoubtedly find a good market for their surplus wheat in England.

The decline in the acreage of wheat in Great Britain was foreseen, but a fall of 15½ per cent in a single year was far more than was expected, according to the London Times Trade Supplement, August 21, 1920. The price of English wheat is rising and averages $1.96 per bushel for 173 markets.

Italy will be obliged to import about 3,000,000 tons of wheat during the coming year, according to a report of the Trade Commissioner of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, dated at Rome, August 12, 1920. The production of wheat has been reduced throughout all the Provinces of Italy with the single exception of Campania.

Smyrna Expects a Decreased Supply of Sultana Raisins During 1920.

The 1920 harvest of Sultana raisins in Smyrna will probably not exceed 23,000 tons, as compared with 30,000 tons last season. About 400 tons of Sultana raisins were forwarded to London and Liverpool during the first week of August, according to the report of the American vice consul at Smyrna, dated August 7, 1920. Prices realized ranged from $24 to $25 per 112 pounds, c. i. f. in boxes of 30 to 36 pounds. The fig harvest is expected to yield 16,000 tons, as compared with 12,000 tons last year.

France Prohibits Import of Live Stock.

France has published a decree effective August 7, 1920, prohibiting the importation into France of cattle, sheep, goats, and swine from all countries except from French colonies and protectorates.

NEED BETTER PACKING HOUSES FOR WESTERN APPLES.

To Handle Increasing Production Promptly Growers Should Have Improved Facilities.

Properly constructed and well-arranged apple packing houses are essential to prompt, economical handling of the rapidly increasing tonnage of boxed apples from the Northwest. Many growers and shipping organizations are recognizing the need of providing more storage and packing facilities to insure protection from high temperatures in the early part of the season as well as from late freezes.

The packing operations should be confined to a separate room or building in order that ideal conditions may be provided for efficient packing of the apples. Where packing operations are performed in a combined packing and storage house, the packing room should be separated from the storage rooms. Where the packing and storage operations are conducted on the same floor of the building, a partition wall should separate the fruit storage from the packing room, so that the latter may be properly lighted, and heated when necessary for the health of the workers.

Combination Construction.

By the use of a partition or division wall the packing room may be properly designed and constructed for the packing operations, while the storage portion of the house may be insulated and ventilated adequately. There is seldom need for windows in the storage room, and only small openings should be used for moving the fruit in and out. If the packing and sorting is done on hand tables, the loose fruit may be conveyed through an opening in the partition wall on a gravity conveyor or trucked in as needed.

If the grading belts or sizing machines are used in the packing operations, an opening for each machine may be cut in the partition and the dumping table located in the loose fruit storage, thus confining the sorting and packing operations to the packing room. By placing a small window directly in front of the feeding table, the dumper has a view of the sorting table and can easily control the delivery of the fruit to the sorters. By such an arrangement, only that fruit which is being sorted and packed is subjected to the high temperatures which will be encountered in the packing room. As the boxes are lidded they will pass directly to the packed fruit storage.

Efficient Planning.

Hip-roofed skylights placed directly over the sorting tables, with windows high on the walls in sufficient numbers to light the interior thoroughly at all times of the day, offer the most satisfactory method of lighting the packing room. The windows should be placed at least 5 feet up the walls from the floor. By placing them at this height the light will not be blocked by machines, conveyors, stacked boxes, or workers, but will flood across unobstructed to the center portion of the room.

In planning a house, the kind and arrangement of equipment will determine the dimensions of the rooms as well as the placing of skylights and other features of construction. The house should be so planned that the fruit will proceed by regular stages, with the least amount of handling, from the point where it is received through the packing room and then to storage or to the car. To secure the most economical use of the packing floor space, the roof should be carried upon trusses, thus giving a large clear floor space.

With present heavy volume of apple production and the labor shortage, the use of sizing machines has become more and more desirable. With few exceptions, better sizing is done where machines are used and a pack of uniform size may be put up with rather inexperienced labor.

Central Houses Desirable.

Central or community packing houses are especially desirable under the conditions existing in the principal apple producing districts of the Northwest. In many cases, the individual orchards are too small to justify erection of modern packing establishments, or the growers' finances may not permit such an outlay of money. Few of the smaller ranches have adequate housing and subsisting facilities for the care of the additional help required during the packing season.

Better living facilities should be provided at many of the community packing plants also. Houses located in more or less isolated communities, with inadequate and uncomfortable living quarters, not only must pay a higher wage, but do not attract the most efficient and desirable workers.

Wool Market Field Notes.

The wool situation has shown little change during the past week. An optimistic tone was noticeable, however, in the telegraphic reports from field representatives of the Bureau of Markets. Several sales of small amounts of wool were reported. There were also other offers but no sales were consummated. The optimism was doubtless due, in part, to the opening of the mills of the American Woolen Co.

Colorado.—A little better feeling on wool, due presumably to reports of increased activity at eastern centers. No sales reported.

Missouri.—Missouri Wool Pool Committee and farmers still holding for better prices. Several cases were reported of bids having been received which were not considered satisfactory. Eight interior points reported no bids received.

Nebraska.—Situation unchanged. No wool selling.

Roumania to Import Wool.

About three-fifths of the wool supply of Roumania is imported according to a recent report of the American vice consul at Bucharest.

The total annual production before the war averaged 13,227,600 pounds which quantity had to be supplemented by imports from Argentina and Asia Minor to the amount of 8,818,400 pounds in order to satisfy the demand. The exportation of wool from Roumania is prohibited at present except by special authorization of the Government.

More British Export Rules Removed.

The licensing section of the British Board of Trade recently removed the prohibition on the export from the United Kingdom of husk meal, bran, middlings, mill dust and screenings, pollard and sharps, calfskins, and British and Irish cattle hides.

MOTH INJURY TO STORED WOOL NOT PROBABLE.

Danger Slight Even if Some Evidence of Moth Worm Is Present at This Time.

Owners of wool held in storage need not fear losses resulting from moth attack before next spring if there is no evidence of moth injury at the present time, according to scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Even if a slight evidence of moth appears at this time, it is improbable that the moths will multiply fast enough to cause appreciable injury before the coming cold weather. It requires about two months for the development of one generation of the moth, even during the warmest summer weather, and this period will be considerably lengthened on the approach of cold weather. The moth does no damage at temperatures lower than 60° F., for at these temperatures it remains dormant.

In the southern States, wool is held for two years without giving the slightest consideration to the moth. Therefore, wool held in a cold climate would be in much less danger. Cases have been reported to the department in which wool that had been held 15 years showed no trace of moth.

Every precaution should be taken in storing if the wool is to be held for any length of time. It is suggested that a raised platform be built, that will permit a free circulation of air under the stacks and that will prevent dampness which is a source of danger from moth infection.

Will Examine Samples.

If owners will send samples of their wool, the department will be very glad to examine them and report immediately regarding the condition of the wool from the moth standpoint. Samples of wool sent to the department for this purpose should be addressed: "Chief, Bureau of Markets, Wool Division," and marked plainly, "For examination for moth infestation."

Live Stock Commissioner Makes First Report.

The first report on live stock conditions in South America has just been received from the commissioner recently sent to that continent by the Bureau of Markets. This preliminary report is confined to certain sections of Brazil, and will be followed, in the near future, by reports dealing with other South American countries.

Although, in the opinion of the commissioner, the development of the live stock industry in the sections visited, has been retarded somewhat by a lack of adequate transportation facilities, many of the more progressive breeders are vitally interested in improving their stock and are looking to breeders of the United States for the pure breds with which to accomplish this improvement.

A Correction.

The article in last week's Market Reporter headed "Asiatic Peanuts Pour into United States Depressing Prices" included the statement that "during the fiscal year 1919 only 11,392,724 pounds were imported, and that during the heavy peanut-importing year 1918, 8,288,756 pounds of peanut oil comprised the total receipts from all countries." The figures given above are for gallons instead of pounds as indicated. The correct imports in pounds are 87,860,687 pounds for 1919 and 63,922,886 pounds for 1918.

RECEIPTS AND DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR AUGUST.

[68 markets.][1]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.				Horses and mules.			
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.	Local slaughter.	Stocker and feeder shipments	Total shipments.	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1920	1920	1920	1920	1919	1920	1919
Albany, N. Y.	1,234	1,237	187	390	56	28	1,047	847	378	64	.....	314	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amarillo, Tex.	6,005	8,932	.....	.....	729	5,364	6,005	8,932	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	1,453	1,397	1,453	1,397
Atlanta, Ga.	1,114	1,031	844	635	.....	396	270	396	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	2,485	4,075	2,485	4,075
Augusta, Ga.	723	814	603	723	47	91	120	91	151	151	.....	.....	401	1,765	401	1,765
Baltimore, Md.	34,030	28,668	16,007	15,455	900	193	18,023	13,213	10,655	4,917	.....	5,738	196	284	196	315
Billings, Mont.	.....	77	.....	16	.....	33	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	805	.....	666
Birmingham, Ala.	2,514	1,756	2,475	1,748	23	.....	39	8	139	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.	5,792	8,200	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	3,480	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....	185	(2)	(2)
Buffalo, N. Y.	60,109	67,292	16,068	16,543	1,628	5,461	44,041	50,749	26,185	6,863	.....	19,322	1,875	737	1,875	737
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,018	962	738	802	280	160	280	160	(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,100	7,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100	7,050	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	286	198	286	198
Chicago, Ill.	301,433	281,681	197,226	199,356	3,476	33,427	104,207	82,325	50,988	45,672	.....	5,316	3,625	2,787	3,625	3,127
Cincinnati, Ohio.	41,796	43,288	25,330	24,768	3,073	1,935	16,466	18,520	14,334	7,865	.....	6,469	1,265	1,890	1,265	1,890
Cleveland, Ohio.	28,061	29,746	20,111	22,654	602	809	7,950	7,092	15,315	10,649	.....	4,666	300	280	300	280
Columbia, S. C.	600	451	600	451	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	68	.....	.....	216	.....	216	.....
Columbus, Ohio.	113	385	41	7	.....	47	72	378	43	33	.....	10	42	148	42	148
Dallas, Tex.	711	539	711	539	.....	.....	.....	.....	183	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	3,020	2,225	2,731	2,155	.....	.....	289	70	845	827	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denver, Colo.	23,748	43,330	11,035	14,912	8,307	14,615	10,980	28,704	3,469	2,584	588	753	1,278	1,399	1,248	1,467
Detroit, Mich.	16,433	13,640	14,607	11,632	1,677	1,352	1,826	2,008	6,156	6,130	26	26	185	57	185	57
East St. Louis, Ill.	134,462	138,824	77,376	99,712	14,763	19,099	57,086	39,112	36,282	26,170	297	10,112	14,880	22,487	15,032	17,341
El Paso, Tex.	5,092	3,461	1,313	1,581	2,307	1,358	3,789	1,949	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	2,007	1,710	2,000	1,726
Emeryville, Calif.	3,458	3,451	3,458	3,451	.....	.....	.....	.....	779	779	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evansville, Ind.	4,285	3,630	1,856	1,821	.....	38	2,429	1,809	1,848	568	.....	1,280	21	53	21	53
Fort Worth, Tex.	104,100	112,733	58,278	70,180	17,181	16,646	37,191	26,276	36,713	32,260	286	8,839	5,206	4,575	5,206	3,270
Fostoria, Ohio.	845	274	195	205	302	.....	562	69	375	185	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis, Ind.	58,052	43,443	23,625	19,150	4,434	3,653	34,427	24,293	26,163	5,735	.....	20,428	1,007	726	1,007	726
Jacksonville, Fla.	474	2,427	474	2,140	.....	.....	.....	282	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jersey City, N. J.	65,630	54,142	65,630	54,142	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,830	31,830	.....	.....	322	291	322	291
Kansas City, Mo.	314,723	322,726	134,677	161,074	75,333	92,063	156,925	162,667	65,835	32,793	1,458	27,572	9,537	7,923	8,285	6,670
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,835	1,370	1,197	828	638	403	638	699	113	42	71	71	306	684	304	682
La Fayette, Ind.	1,466	1,163	665	721	104	51	801	442	712	246	9	466	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lancaster, Pa.	35,335	31,313	13,289	9,895	10,860	13,429	21,846	21,418	2,604	928	.....	1,676	106	149	106	149
Logansport, Ind.	36	47	5	8	9	1	31	39	13	5	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisville, Ky.	27,684	24,671	8,147	8,217	2,353	2,066	19,537	16,454	12,088	3,350	.....	8,738	1,463	1,168	1,463	1,168
Marion, Ohio.	3,361	3,198	104	161	.....	57	3,257	3,037	2,154	96	.....	2,058	145	126	145	126
Memphis, Tenn.	2,776	39	.....	.....	57	.....	2,776	39	582	.....	.....	582	2,207	2,511	2,207	2,511
Milwaukee, Wis.	20,697	30,081	14,953	13,372	1,534	1,539	5,744	16,709	10,063	9,385	636	678	164	222	164	222
Montgomery, Ala.	8,939	3,732	384	238	5,890	812	8,076	3,032	786	58	68	553	419	1,570	419	1,570
Nashville, Tenn.	9,285	6,257	3,390	3,238	815	1,003	5,895	3,021	2,375	1,038	16	1,337	140	7,373	140	7,373
Nebraska City, Nebr.	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	.....	17	.....	17
New Brighton, Minn.	964	15,202	.....	.....	.....	376	964	15,076	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	1,735	1,000	1,733
New Orleans, La.	19,896	7,148	16,081	5,221	1,604	363	4,187	1,368	10,332	8,168	.....	.....	74	.....	74	.....
New York, N. Y.	23,555	28,002	23,555	28,002	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,040	17,040	.....	.....	120	119	80	119
Ogden, Utah.	2,637	4,763	1,376	807	656	2,382	1,261	3,956	44	21	10	23	178	548	178	548
Oklahoma, Okla.	39,845	50,076	20,963	33,174	8,425	14,057	14,803	16,635	6,974	6,980	324	1,373	363	1,102	295	745
Omaha, Nebr.	118,288	181,934	62,591	89,905	37,718	74,664	55,697	92,029	9,046	5,881	113	3,165	2,712	4,354	2,022	4,354
Pasco, Wash.	125	239	.....	.....	125	.....	125	239	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peoria, Ill.	2,943	1,822	1,728	1,222	150	.....	1,215	600	1,357	885	.....	472	160	.....	160	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	20,691	15,575	20,043	14,886	.....	.....	648	689	9,897	9,744	.....	153	107	481	107	481
Pittsburgh, Pa.	78,652	66,373	14,939	13,945	.....	.....	65,881	52,062	31,295	8,205	.....	23,634	1,678	1,984	1,678	1,984
Portland, Oreg.	15,286	12,648	6,110	6,166	3,059	2,194	8,835	6,598	2,037	1,055	11	961	131	263	152	260
Pueblo, Colo.	3,050	8,726	.....	.....	230	.....	2,712	8,414	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	418	283	418	283
Richmond, Va.	2,939	3,532	1,924	2,023	429	138	1,015	1,509	917	492	31	425	887	1,334	609	1,035
St. Joseph Mo.	54,560	65,367	38,556	47,002	8,391	12,361	15,151	17,067	11,400	9,925	345	1,598	3,430	3,958	3,496	4,436
St. Louis, Mo.	7,580	4,920	7,580	4,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,568	1,568	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul, Minn.	122,410	130,665	52,541	38,520	29,700	41,444	65,515	89,165	26,518	25,291	830	2,292	1,730	1,539	1,555	1,513
Salt Lake City, Utah.	1,936	2,133	1,155	1,699	446	126	781	434	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	27	80	27
San Antonio, Tex.	17,217	22,712	4,084	940	8,123	9,018	13,133	21,772	3,291	1,963	500	1,328	2,451	2,804	2,451	2,804
Seattle, Wash.	5,604	5,460	5,418	4,903	.....	.....	186	557	319	319	.....	.....	16	.....	16	.....
Sioux City, Iowa.	60,453	44,886	26,970	20,422	17,232	17,979	30,467	21,587	4,559	3,939	37	577	5,606	2,004	5,673	1,995
Sioux Falls S. Dak.	1,019	485	758	136	34	23	254	367	86	70	.....	16	.....	9	.....	9
Spokane, Wash.	5,652	6,089	3,378	3,768	1,648	799	5,667	2,094	534	380	65	545	161	173	161	174
Tacoma, Wash.	2,270	3,205	2,082	2,570	81	728	86	741	582	458	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Toledo, Ohio.	5,193	4,401	1,605	1,180	187	56	3,588	3,221	3,324	716	.....	2,578	85	225	85	225
Washington, D. C.	2,555	1,802	2,504	1,567	51	.....	51	235	1,256	1,256	.....	.....	20	7	20	7
Wichita, Kans.	22,370	22,843	8,477	14,018	6,901	3,796	13,893	8,825	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	3,269	1,014	1,991	1,014
Total.	1,969,813	2,039,294	1,042,748	1,099,917	282,568	396,633	879,874	907,207	506,080	335,999	5,721	66,3611	76,153	91,557	72,699	83,763
Increase or decrease.	−69,481	.....	−57,169	.....	−114,065	.....	−27,333	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	−15,404	.....	−11,064	.....
Per cent.	−3.4	.....	−5.2	.....	−28.8	.....	−3.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	−16.8	.....	−13.2	.....
Total for first 8 months ending with August.	13,836,272	14,365,498	8,025,428	8,539,900	2,169,610	2,642,681	5,735,980	5,648,963	3,600,549	2,701,826	77,280	902,612	585,732	549,323	591,627	534,007
Increase or decrease.	−469,226	.....	−514,472	.....	−473,071	.....	87,017	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,409	.....	57,620	.....
Per cent.	−3.3	.....	−6.0	.....	−17.9	.....	1.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.6	.....	10.8	.....

[1] Erie Stock Yards discontinued business July 14, 1920.

[2] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

[3] Calves not reported separately from cattle.

RECEIPTS AND DISPOSITION OF LIVE STOCK AT PUBLIC STOCKYARDS FOR AUGUST—Continued.

[68 markets.][1]

Markets.	Hogs.								Sheep.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Albany, N. Y.	151	185	134	165	.....	.....	17	20	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....
Amarillo, Tex.	621	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	621	.....	17,207	10,960	.....	.....	1,159	1,678	17,207	10,960
Atlanta, Ga.	2,021	1,192	1,276	1,096	.....	96	745	96	.....	558	.....	238	.....	320	.....	320
Augusta, Ga.	179	161	59	161	.....	.....	120	.....	39	36	39	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore, Md.	74,984	53,411	59,023	33,857	.....	.....	15,961	19,554	84,187	108,474	14,219	16,406	260	170	69,968	92,068
Billings, Mont.	.....	584	.....	.....	.....	297	.....	327	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birmingham, Ala.	2,084	905	2,084	33,905	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	34	70	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, Mass.	1,075	1,956	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	581	451	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Buffalo, N. Y.	94,613	88,968	43,447	47,381	.....	14	51,166	41,587	61,389	62,710	18,214	17,010	1,407	2,918	43,175	45,700
Chattanooga, Tenn.	873	548	873	544	.....	4	.....	4	228	468	228	285	.....	183	.....	183
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,575	.....	26,100	127,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,100	127,800
Chicago, Ill.	494,584	384,068	382,861	323,978	342	334	111,723	60,090	462,230	482,510	308,602	333,423	138,614	136,989	153,628	149,087
Cincinnati, Ohio	94,454	77,102	50,385	50,077	59	394	44,069	27,025	86,239	108,546	16,474	18,679	2,495	2,480	69,765	89,867
Cleveland, Ohio.	68,839	51,799	37,098	27,338	.....	.....	31,741	24,461	40,970	59,983	16,623	15,362	362	1,500	24,347	44,621
Columbia, S. C.	96	95	96	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	35	87	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus, Ohio.	4,877	1,762	756	250	19	52	4,121	1,512	51	187	51	7	.....	.....	.....	180
Dallas, Tex.	1,721	1,240	1,721	1,240	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	26	56	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton, Ohio.	10,254	6,525	5,043	3,455	.....	.....	5,211	3,070	1,808	2,324	633	669	.....	.....	1,175	1,655
Denver, Colo.	15,967	16,094	14,074	15,739	1,898	1,248	1,898	1,248	95,690	182,684	14,434	20,514	12,175	40,548	80,613	155,170
Detroit, Mich.	16,184	13,397	14,812	11,598	119	650	1,372	1,799	14,577	13,520	12,965	8,848	1,452	1,244	1,612	4,672
Dublin, Ga.	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. St. Louis, Ill.	201,215	166,807	99,419	113,466	1,445	6,621	101,296	53,341	70,354	100,032	51,286	83,783	9,656	11,266	19,068	16,249
El Paso, Tex.	658	903	391	552	117	159	267	328	627	6,435	627	667	.....	5,769	.....	5,769
Emeryville, Calif	1,089	662	1,089	662	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,941	14,578	13,941	14,578	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evansville, Ind.	10,018	13,759	3,983	1,982	231	417	6,035	11,777	3,712	4,265	480	200	37	125	3,232	4,065
Fort Worth, Tex.	16,214	14,034	11,888	8,803	299	3,411	1,831	3,980	16,392	24,177	8,798	8,157	3,703	10,601	5,461	10,861
Fostoria, Ohio.	3,993	2,593	325	688	60	.....	3,668	1,905	1,317	661	10	10	.....	52	1,307	651
Indianapolis, Ind	227,113	180,623	84,404	92,097	560	1,998	142,709	88,526	26,149	24,712	6,088	3,635	2,114	.....	20,061	21,077
Jacksonville, Fla	2,181	1,346	1,061	1,346	305	.....	1,120	.....	36	54	4	54	32	.....	32	.....
Jersey City, N. J.	35,549	23,429	35,549	23,429	.....	.....	.....	.....	167,125	197,975	167,125	197,975	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	135,461	131,207	89,726	95,995	8,388	15,971	41,848	28,670	173,884	191,946	91,229	84,254	63,153	85,574	74,696	92,441
Knoxville, Tenn	618	1,374	.....	498	.....	.....	618	876	564	294	143	133	421	.....	421	161
Lafayette, Ind.	12,593	9,311	1,805	645	138	71	10,788	8,666	1,216	1,495	12	5	46	209	1,204	1,490
Lancaster, Pa.	2,448	953	148	473	.....	.....	2,300	480	7,204	6,329	44	79	.....	.....	7,160	6,250
Logansport, Ind.	1,511	598	1	.....	29	.....	1,510	598	388	87	2	.....	13	4	386	87
Louisville, Ky.	28,473	45,788	11,169	13,519	670	2,507	17,304	32,269	45,090	51,736	4,122	4,533	7,709	12,900	40,968	47,203
Marion, Ohio.	12,391	13,028	1,069	684	189	122	11,086	12,361	3,474	780	54	62	8	79	3,350	732
Memphis, Tenn.	634	30	.....	.....	52	.....	613	30	61	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	400
Milwaukee, Wis.	20,011	20,507	19,916	20,196	.....	.....	95	311	6,059	12,203	5,788	5,243	47	228	271	6,960
Montgomery, Ala	2,713	5,364	189	219	64	1,966	2,474	5,362	199	257	40	58	1	112	149	123
Nashville, Tenn.	32,394	33,217	6,456	3,607	1,887	1,548	25,938	29,610	8,526	9,019	3,036	3,570	3,184	3,240	5,490	5,449
Nebraska City, Nebr.	23,385	12,583	18,442	12,487	.....	.....	4,951	786	.....	298	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	298
New Brighton, Minn.	419	277	.....	.....	.....	182	419	182	58,390	73,089	.....	.....	.....	19,188	58,390	73,089
New Orleans, La.	3,326	959	2,033	488	293	.....	1,312	273	258	122	157	137	70	.....	160	.....
New York, N. Y.	50,565	40,590	50,565	40,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,559	4,324	2,559	4,324	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ogden, Utah.	4,451	4,157	3,725	2,494	322	.....	726	1,663	130,604	124,448	1,577	4,914	1,962	119,534	129,027	119,534
Oklahoma, Okla.	13,246	14,901	10,021	11,884	647	2,590	1,555	3,901	3,994	1,343	531	352	947	419	3,102	790
Omaha, Nebr.	156,966	147,371	108,483	115,550	289	511	48,483	31,821	483,272	687,071	161,293	161,861	262,141	432,607	321,979	525,210
Pasco, Wash.	64	358	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	358	.....	116	.....	.....	.....	116	.....	116
Peoria, Ill.	20,588	12,769	7,371	6,499	160	.....	13,217	6,270	289	434	269	434	20	.....	20	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.	35,138	17,242	33,633	16,624	.....	.....	1,505	618	38,776	31,371	38,199	28,651	.....	.....	577	2,720
Pittsburgh, Pa.	158,920	81,231	27,509	19,179	.....	.....	134,310	62,742	117,394	111,566	13,271	11,246	.....	.....	105,037	99,815
Portland, Oreg.	12,471	10,270	6,919	3,784	265	733	5,851	6,533	25,388	24,760	10,249	11,212	2,544	2,620	15,119	13,986
Pueblo, Colo.	562	874	.....	.....	87	.....	562	1,028	45,601	104,410	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,804	105,201
Richmond, Va.	9,057	4,294	8,889	4,115	20	123	168	179	1,490	1,704	1,117	883	197	559	373	821
St. Joseph, Mo.	115,620	96,892	104,111	87,094	591	545	11,872	10,956	79,247	84,224	54,470	47,697	21,354	31,239	24,733	36,618
St. Louis, Mo.	34,036	22,736	34,036	22,652	.....	84	.....	.....	932	609	932	609	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul, Minn.	66,913	91,994	60,856	56,894	2,366	2,753	5,217	35,486	70,967	93,900	29,527	15,664	6,826	20,877	39,448	74,682
Salt Lake City, Utah.	1,179	2,604	531	1,817	332	632	648	787	49,812	16,131	1,100	452	2,213	1,465	48,712	15,679
San Antonio, Tex.	2,712	2,113	766	490	344	489	1,946	1,623	510	2,742	122	120	.....	2,317	388	2,62
Seattle, Wash.	3,075	1,412	2,819	1,358	256	.....	256	54	5,896	8,157	5,896	8,157	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sioux City, Iowa	129,604	127,311	74,715	75,093	3,174	2,136	57,199	53,060	32,335	124,949	10,826	23,107	20,399	72,260	21,174	92,546
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	9,730	5,883	1,019	23	104	35	8,817	5,677	1,303	24,157	28	.....	200	17,699	1,152	21,324
Spokane, Wash.	3,270	5,089	1,719	2,499	1,218	1,201	3,092	2,335	9,121	17,919	1,528	1,039	1,151	79	9,119	15,753
Tacoma, Wash.	2,293	1,755	2,122	1,748	.....	.....	7	10	4,432	3,025	5,321	3,375	.....	.....	.....	38
Toledo, Ohio.	8,615	13,727	4,004	2,889	.....	.....	4,611	10,838	1,490	4,358	137	447	.....	.....	1,353	3,911
Washington, D.C	6,418	2,951	6,145	2,951	.....	.....	273	.....	4,029	2,482	4,029	2,482	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wichita, Kans.	19,540	27,032	11,115	26,084	8,317	608	8,425	948	974	1,807	675	559	49	.....	299	1,248
Total.	2,524,592	2,114,953	1,563,878	1,412,059	35,656	50,502	957,826	698,140	2,606,897	3,358,257	1,099,337	1,166,291	568,121	1,039,168	1,485,820	2,148,252
Increase or decrease.	409,639	.....	151,819	.....	−14,846	.....	259,686	.....	−751,360	.....	−66,954	.....	−471,047	.....	−662,432	.....
Per cent.	19.4	.....	10.8	.....	−29.4	.....	27.2	.....	−22.4	.....	−5.7	.....	−45.3	.....	−30.8	.....
Total for first 8 months ending with August.	29,193,949	30,578,664	18,812,965	21,107,161	530,084	556,225	10,325,851	9,407,783	13,544,841	14,329,871	6,887,922	7,419,795	2,208,480	2,466,059	6,683,674	6,868,666
Increase or decrease.	−1,379,715	.....	−2,294,196	.....	−26,141	.....	918,068	.....	−785,030	.....	−531,873	.....	−257,579	.....	−184,992	.....
Per cent.	−4.5	.....	−10.9	.....	−4.7	.....	9.8	.....	−5.5	.....	−7.2	.....	−10.4	.....	−2.7	.....

[1] Erie Stock Yards discontinued business July 14, 1920.

[2] Disposition of stock not reported by Boston.

Cotton

BOTH SPOT AND FUTURE COTTON PRICES ADVANCE.

Sharp Fluctuations Characterized Price Movement—Spot Sales Increase.

Prices for both spots and futures showed advances for the week ending September 11. The average price for Middling, as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets, closed at 29.84 cents per pound on September 11, as compared with the close of the previous week of 28.98 cents, and 28.68 cents for the corresponding day in 1919.

On Tuesday, September 7, there was a sharp advance in prices for both spots and futures. On that day the average price of Middling cotton in the 10 designated spot markets was 29.70 cents, or 72 points higher than the average price on September 3. Nevertheless Tuesday's average was the lowest for the week. Spot prices then continued to advance up to and including Friday, when the average reached 30.18 cents, but on Saturday the average dropped to 29.84 cents.

The course of the spot prices for the week followed generally that of the futures prices. On Tuesday October futures in New York advanced sharply to 27.90 cents, and in New Orleans to 26.75 cents, advances of 155 points and 199 points, respectively, over the closing prices of September 3. October future contracts reached their high point for the week on Friday, when the closing prices at New York and New Orleans were 29.38 cents and 27.96 cents, respectively. The closing prices of October futures for Saturday were 28.50 cents at New York and 27.20 cents at New Orleans, or 215 points and 244 points higher, respectively, than the closing prices for the previous week. October future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 19.37 pence per pound on September 10, as compared with 18.72 pence the previous week and 18.39 pence for the corresponding day in 1919.

Spot sales increased during the week. The total sales at the 10 markets reported for the week ending September 11, amounted to 88,182 bales, as compared with 50,540 bales the previous week, and 55,236 bales for the corresponding week in 1919. The market for fabrics continues inactive.

The report of the Bureau of the Census issued September 8 showed 367,241 bales ginned prior to September 1. The amount ginned by States follows:

States.	1920	1919	1918
Alabama	1,555	5,549	35,481
Arkansas	30	29	8,819
California	1,545	541	1,074
Florida	117	1,123	1,347
Georgia	15,170	77,373	117,515
Louisiana	2,629	551	32,682
Mississippi	827	502	33,911
North Carolina	7	997	1,851
Oklahoma	326	107	19,212
South Carolina	699	16,199	34,186
Tennessee	.....	1	224
Texas	344,019	39,364	751,763
Others	317	79	13
Total	367,241	142,625	1,038,678

The statistics in this report include 21,143 round bales for 1920; 1,118 for 1919; and 53,178 for 1918. The number of sea-island bales included is none for 1920; 26 for 1919; and 296 for 1918.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Prices of Middling spot cotton for September 11 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending September 11 in each of these markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards·	[1]*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	300	450	400	325	400	450	300	250	475	400	375
Strict Good Middling	250	350	300	275	325	350	250	200	375	375	305
Good Middling	200	250	250	200	250	250	200	150	275	325	235
Strict Middling	100	150	150	100	150	150	100	75	175	150	130
Middling	**30.00**	**30.00**	**31.00**	**29.50**	**32.00**	**29.25**	**28.35**	**29.00**	**30.00**	**29.25**	**29.84**
	[1]*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	250	330	300	350	350	300	300	400	425	325	330
Low Middling	600	900	650	850	900	850	1,000	800	1,000	850	840
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	1,000	1,200	950	1,150	1,250	1,200	1,500	1,200	1,475	1,325	1,225
Good Ordinary [2]	1,200	1,400	1,200	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,800	1,500	1,875	1,600	1,508
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	200	200	200	300	250	200	350	200	50	205
Strict Middling	200	500	350	300	400	450	300	425	300	125	335
Middling [2]	400	800	500	450	500	600	500	500	450	350	505
Strict Low Middling [2]	600	1,100	700	750	700	700	700	900	700	675	753
Low Middling [2]	1,000	1,300	1,000	1,150	1,100	1,000	1,000	1,300	1,000	1,200	1,105
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	400	500	500	400	500	500	450	550	450	475	473
Strict Middling [2]	600	800	650	600	700	650	600	625	550	550	633
Middling [2]	1,000	1,200	800	800	1,000	750	700	700	700	700	835
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	500	1,000	600	500	500	600	700	550	550	425	593
Strict Middling [2]	600	1,200	750	750	700	750	800	625	650	600	743
Middling [2]	1,000	1,400	900	950	1,000	850	900	700	750	750	920
Sales for week, bales	1,292	1,119	1,432	69	1,700	.....	18,285	58,593	2,449	3,243	[3]88,182

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.
[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States Cotton Futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.
[3] Total sales in the 10 markets.

The statistics for 1920 in this report are subject to slight corrections when checked against the individual returns of the ginners being transmitted by mail.

New York and New Orleans Closing Future Prices for September 11, 1920, and for the Corresponding Days in 1919 and 1918.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920	1919	1918	1920	1919	1918
October	28.50	28.52	33.29	27.20	28.59	31.50
December	25.80	28.80	32.62	25.00	28.52	31.28
January	24.55	28.70	32.50	24.00	28.48	31.43
March	23.75	28.87	32.30	23.23	28.60	31.41

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Sept. 10.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1920-21	1919-20
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	265,260	316,792
Port stocks	736,122	808,998
Interior receipts	281,955	213,707
Interior stocks	786,364	629,161
Into sight	646,765	630,700
Northern spinners' takings	135,965	212,765
Southern consumption	423,000	384,000
World's visible supply of American cotton	2,547,509	2,714,351

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending September 10 amounted to 46,557 bales, against 37,183 bales the previous week and 66,631 bales for the corresponding week in 1919, and that the total exports from August 1, 1920, to September 10, 1920, amounted to 213,238 bales, against 598,411 bales for the corresponding period last year.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Sept. 10.

To—	1920-21	1919-20
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	93,665	278,000
France	29,354	38,351
Japan and China	7	20,199
Germany	49,224	19,000
Other countries	40,988	242,861
Total	213,238	598,411

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on September 10, 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States Cotton Futures Act, as amended:

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
Middling Fair	.....	2
Strict Good Middling	6	95
Good Middling	43	709
Strict Middling	123	1,582
Middling	351	1,490
Strict Low Middling	4,952	1,187
Low Middling	1,324	400
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	221	72
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	625	137
Good Middling Yellow Stained	2	2
Total	7,647	5,676

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on September 10, 1920, at the port of New York were 28,311 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1919, 86,477 bales; and at the port of New Orleans, 195,405 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1919, 255,536 bales.

Long Staple Cotton.

A very light demand for long staple cotton is reported at New Orleans and Memphis. No sales for the week are reported at Memphis. One sale is reported at New Orleans during the week, as follows:

Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, California, $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches, 29 cents.

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 29.25 cents per pound at New Orleans and 32 cents per pound at Memphis:

Length.	New Orleans.	Memphis.
$1\frac{1}{16}$ inches	400	200
$1\frac{3}{32}$ inches	2,000	1,800

Stocks of Egyptian Cotton at Alexandria on Sept. 10.

	Bales.		Bales.
1920	68,700	1918	185,000
1919	94,000	1917	59,000